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## NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SESSION OPENS 16 MAY

### Agenda Presented

AU161325 Sofia BTA in English 1230 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] Sofia, May 16 (BTA) -- An open session of the National Assembly was opened here today. On the agenda are discussions of a bill introduced by Mr. Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, for ratification of the protocol for the renewal of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance, which was first signed in Warsaw on May 14, 1955. The members of parliament will be presented with a draft for a declaration on the address by the CC of the CPSU, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. "To the People, Parliaments and Governments of All Countries" on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the end of World War II. The representatives will also debate the draft for a new family code and the proposals made for its amendment during the nation-wide discussion, which was carried out from August through November 1984. At this session, a bill will be introduced for amendment and complements to the punitive code and several proposals will be made for structural and personal changes in the Council of Ministers and its organs.

### USSR Document Supported

AU161456 Sofia BTA in English 1415 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] Sofia, May 16 (BTA) -- Today Bulgaria's National Assembly voted a declaration in support of the address of the CC of the CPSU, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers to the peoples, parliaments and governments of all countries on the occasion of the 40th anniversary since the end of World War Two.

The address was considered at the National Assembly session which opened here. It was assessed as an exceedingly important historic document, as a fresh constructive contribution by the U.S.S.R. to the struggle for the removal of the nuclear threat, to a change for the better in international relations.

The National Assembly emphasises the decisive role of the Soviet Union and its Armed Forces for the defeat of fascism, while paying due tribute to the contribution of the peoples and the armies of the states in the anti-Hitler coalition, of the resistance fighters, of all anti-fascist and democratic forces.

The National Assembly ardently supports the conviction expressed in the address that war is not a fatal inevitability, that detente and business cooperation should be the natural and the constant state of international life.

The declaration notes that the attempts of the ultra-reactionary circles of the U.S. and NATO to disrupt the established military and strategic balance and to achieve military superiority over the U.S.S.R. and the Warsaw Treaty Organisation have strongly exacerbated the international situation.

Revanchist quarters in the West are increasingly bolder in their resurgence, as they cannot accept the results of WW II and call into question the historic accords of Yalta and Potsdam and the political and territorial realities in Europe, says the declaration.

Condemning the attempts of the imperialist forces to cover up their aggressive plans under the pretext of the so-called Soviet military threat, the Bulgarian m.p.'s declare that war and aggression in general are profoundly alien to socialism, that they run counter to the very essence of socialist society, that they are hostile to its ends and ideals.

The declaration accentuates the firm determination of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries not to allow a disruption of the military and strategic balance between the U.S.S.R. and the U.S., between the Warsaw Treaty Organisation and NATO.

The National Assembly unanimously supports the call to do everything possible so as to prevent the arms race in outer space and to halt it on earth, to limit, reduce and ultimately eliminate nuclear weapons, to achieve complete and general disarmament. The National Assembly welcomes the proposals contained in the address for an improvement of the international situation. Bulgaria's parliament declares itself for ridding Europe of nuclear weapons and urges the relisation of the ideas on nuclear-free zones in the Balkans and in other areas on the continent.

As an exponent of the will and the aspirations of the Bulgarian people, the National Assembly wholeheartedly joins the appeal contained in the address for active united actions towards checking the slide towards the nuclear castastrophe abyss, to bar the way to another war, to work for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons.

The declaration insists on a peaceful, just and durable settlement of conflicts and on the liquidation of the hot spots of tension in the world. Support is voiced for the struggle against social and national oppression.

The National Assembly lays emphasis on the great significance of the U.N. for the maintenance of international peace and security.

## Pact Renewal Approved

AU161506 Sofia BTA in English 1431 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] Sofia, May 16 (BTA) -- Today Bulgaria's National Assembly ratified the April 26, 1985 protocol on the renewal of the Warsaw Treaty.

At the National Assembly session, opened here today, the members of parliament discussed and unanimously approved the bill, introduced by State Council President Todor Zhivkov, on ratifying the protocol on the extension of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance, signed in Warsaw on May 14, 1985.

The motivation of the bill stresses the historic role and significance of the Warsaw Treaty. Having brought together the military, political and economic might of the socialist community countries, for 30 years now it has been successfully carrying out the highly humane objects and tasks in the name of which it was formed. "Thanks to its existence, the attempts of imperialism to eliminate socialism as a social order in one brotherly country or another have been foiled. What is more, the Warsaw Treaty has been steadily strengthening its positions, and it has achieved an ever more decisive influence on the favorable development of international relations," emphasized Mr. Todor Zhivkov. Observing that the main characteristic feature of the foreign policies and the international activities of the Warsaw Treaty member states is its constructive peaceloving essence, the president of the State Council accentuates the principled and constructive policy of peaceful co-existence among states of different social systems, unswervingly and consistently pursued by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

An important acquisition of our common and active policy is the achievement of military and strategic balance between the Warsaw Treaty and the North Atlantic alliance, states Mr Todor Zhivkov. The Warsaw Treaty, he indicates, is of intransient significance for the development of Bulgaria and is a reliable safeguard of our national independence, of the national borders' inviolability, of the defence of our socialist acquisitions, of further building the advanced socialist society.

Mr. Todor Zhivkov lays emphasis on the situation at this stage when the imperialist forces are developing and implementing an increasing number of new programmes for the production of different types of offensive weapons and are intensively preparing themselves for waging "star wars", when they are doing their best to have the existing military and strategic balance disrupted, as a result of which the threat to the security of the socialist countries, to peace in Europe and worldwide has seriously increased. "That is why, the further strengthening of the unity of the brotherly socialist countries, the enhancing of their political and military cooperation is a matter of vital need," stresses Mr Todor Zhivkov.

The State Council president notes that the signing of this historic document is an expression of the collective readiness and determination of the Warsaw Treaty member states to persevere in their coordinated efforts and actions for the vindication and the consolidation of the positions of socialism in the international scene, for the defence and strengthening of the positions of world peace.

The members of parliament who took the floor were unanimous in their support for the motion introduced by State Council President Todor Zhivkov, that the protocol on the extension of the Warsaw Treaty be ratified. It was emphasized that in its origin, substance and goals the Warsaw Treaty is a defensive military and political alliance of fraternal socialist countries and that it was formed in full accordance with the U.N. Charter.

Mr Milko Balev, Politburo member and secretary of the CC of the BCP, stated on behalf of the BCP parliamentary group that the document signed in Warsaw corresponds to the vital interests of the fraternal socialist countries, to the interests of the whole of mankind. It also corresponds both to the international commitments and to the most cherished national interests of the Bulgarian people.

The m.p.'s emphasized that the decision to renew the Warsaw Treaty is prompted by the stubborn reluctance of NATO to accept the repeatedly advanced proposal on the simultaneous disbanding of the two blocs or at least of their military structures. It is prompted by the growing threat to European and world peace, ensuing from the fresh imperialist plans and aspirations for military superiority of the U.S. and NATO. People's representative Angel Dimitrov said that the parliamentary group of the Bulgarian agrarian party will vote unanimously for the ratification of the protocol, that the Warsaw Treaty will continue to be the safest guarantee of the freedom, independence and the socialist future of the Bulgarian people.

TALKS WITH GHANAIAN CONCLUDED IN SOFIA

AU161307 Sofia BTA in English 1008 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] Sofia, May 16 (BTA) -- Mr Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, and Mr. Paul Victor Obeng, co-ordinational secretary of the National Defense Provisional Military Council of the Republic of Ghana, completed their official talks today and expressed their satisfaction with the existing cooperation between the two countries and with the friendly and constructive atmosphere of this meeting.

Both countries confirmed their willingness to consolidate the Bulgaro-Ghanaian relations, to broaden and deepen the mutually beneficial cooperation, which will be facilitated by the documents, signed here today.

The talks resulted in the signing by the two leaders of a protocol for the further development of the economic and techno-scientific cooperation.

The two countries will continue with the research on the construction of projects in Ghana. Among those are a pig-breeding complex, an ice plant and refrigeration installations, meliorative installations and cooperation in the sphere of transport.

It was decided to establish a Bulgaro-Ghanaian corporation for the development of joint enterprises in agriculture and of small and medium-size industrial productions mainly in the processing of animal produce and timber.

The protocol envisages an increase and diversification of the exchange of goods.

The competent authorities in the two countries have been entrusted with the preparation of a draft for a trade-economic agreement for the 1986-1990 period.

In the field of techno-scientific cooperation, provisions are made for the training of Ghanaians in Bulgarian secondary schools and institutions of higher education, for exchange of scientific and technical information and for the improvement of the qualification of Ghanaian personnel.

Bulgaria will provide Ghana with specialists in the fields of education, medicine, industry, etc.

Today, the two sides also signed a plan for the cultural and scientific cooperation between the governments of Bulgaria and Ghana for the 1985-1987 period.

## REACTION TO REAGAN'S WEST EUROPEAN TOUR VIEWED

AU131450 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 11 May 85 p 5

[Yoan Mateev article: "Activities Without Any Positive Effect"]

[Text] According to Washington's intentions, the week that has elapsed -- or to put it more precisely the last 10 days -- was supposed to have been a period of impressive foreign political activities, so to say, a review and a demonstration of the advantages and virtues of U.S. policy on the international scene.

The personal presence and participation of the North American leadership in Western Europe was supposed to turn into a scene of triumph for the moral and political leadership of the most powerful capitalist country and for its outspoken claims to be absolute master and arbiter of international affairs. The President of the United States himself presided over this meeting, and numerous West European observers stressed that his tour of the Old World, which was well prepared in advance, should serve as a strong counterpoint against Moscow's popularity, which recently has increased greatly thanks to an energetic foreign policy supported by a series of new and important, constructive initiatives.

This ambitious goal obviously encouraged the presidential crew to adopt unusual measures for achieving the aforementioned aspirations.

This is why Air Force One -- the presidential aircraft -- crossed the ocean heavily loaded with all priorities of the present-day foreign political, foreign economic, and military-strategic policy conducted by Washington and literally unloaded all these issues in the homes of the hosts -- which in a number of cases was an unpleasant surprise for them. Among these issues was Washington's ultimatum for support by and participation of the allies in the "star wars" program, as well as Washington's irreconcilable stand on numerous important questions of economic relations with Western Europe. There was even the question of the undeclared war against Nicaragua, for which the President was seeking praise and support. This last portion of the diplomatic luggage, however, provoked extreme embarrassment, confusion, and disapproval on the part of the hosts, even hardly-concealed indignation -- the more so since, in disregarding the norms of protocol, the U.S. leadership considered it necessary to officially announce the notorious embargo against Nicaragua from the territory of the FRG.

On all these subjects the dialogue between the United States and the "great allies" from Western Europe developed so unfavorably, from the very first evening in Bonn, that as the BBC pointed out, only the presence of a spirit manifested by Margaret Thatcher managed to save the debates among the "Seven" from unpleasant consequences in an atmosphere of sharp verbal exchanges. The British prime minister centered on the subject of the damage caused by increased use of drugs in Western countries, a subject that had not been on the agenda.

Following this events developed rapidly. The United States was severely criticized, officially and in the press, for the selfishness and frivolity of its financial, currency, and economic policy. As to the question of "star wars", the United States received a firm "No" from France, which evoked new hesitations in the FRG as well; the last official declaration issued by Bonn is that Chancellor Kohl reportedly "did not express any agreement in talks with President Reagan to participate in the program." London's encouraging and apologetic statements on the problem have not yet been accompanied by specific steps, as numerous observers pointed out.

At the meeting of the "Seven" the embargo against Nicaragua evoked an unambiguous reprimand. However, the most unpleasant defeat for Washington in this respect was the reaction of Spain -- a country with a definite influence in Latin America -- whose opinion is of great importance for the attitude to the United States in that part of the world. The President went to Madrid with the intention of gaining Spain's approval for the United States' activities in Central America; however, this is where he met official disapproval and public reprimand.

The "climax" of the visit, as planned in advance, namely the President's speech to the West European Parliament in Strasbourg, did not help to improve things either. Observers described this speech as an unsuccessful attempt to praise "the peace-loving spirit" of the United States at the price of insolent attacks against the foreign policy of real socialism. The "peace proposals" advertised in advance, which the United States was supposed to launch from the rostrum of the Strasbourg Parliament session turned out to be well-known ones dating from the Stockholm conference, namely the technical measures and general appeals that are more inclined toward the well-known wish to collect information and to exert inadmissible control over the defense measures of the other side, or to serve as unnecessary delays and means of diverting attention from the necessary constructive dialogue. This essential meaning of the speech was the reason why there were fewer people in the hall at its end than at its beginning.

The last stage of the West European tour of Air Force One ended on Friday with its departure from Lisbon. The correspondents in the presidential aircraft noted that in Portugal the crew from Washington had really felt themselves to be "in a favorably disposed, friendly country". Nevertheless, even this visit did not proceed without obstacles. The death of the Portuguese political figure Pinto occurred at the same time and distracted attention, depriving the President's visit of its glamor. Should the reason for this be sought only in the sad occasion, or did it just serve as a pretext for Lisbon to exert some caution?

Whether the initiators of the whole trip are considering it a disappointment remains to be seen. In any case the European tour showed that U.S. policy, inspired by dangerous illusions and selfish aspirations, has no attraction for the peoples and evokes unconcealed doubts and apprehensions even among the allied governments. Or, as the British DAILY MIRROR summed up the visit, the United States proved once more "that it is ready to do everything within its power to serve its own advantage."

CHNOUPEK TALKS WITH SINOWATZ, GRATZ IN VIENNA

LD162145 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] Our special correspondent Lubomir Sisak reports from Vienna, where celebrations of the 30th anniversary of signing the State Treaty on the renewal of independent and democratic Austria were held:

[Sisak] Bohuslav Chnoupek, our minister of foreign affairs, was received this morning first by Fred Sinowatz, Austrian federal chancellor, and then by Leopold Gratz, minister of foreign affairs.

In the course of constructive talks, they discussed not only the present state and prospects of relations between the CSSR and Austria, but also global international issues. Both sides expressed their support to the process of strengthening international cooperation, peace, and security -- both in Europe and throughout the world.

Concerning bilateral relations, they reviewed cooperation to date, and also examined its further development in all spheres -- political, economic, scientific-technological and cultural. Bohuslav Chnoupek stressed in the course of the talks that the CSSR supports the development of cooperation with Austria on principles of equality and mutual advantages.

He informed the leading Austrian representatives about the peace initiatives of the Czechoslovak Government, which proceed form the comprehensive political program of the Warsaw Pact.

On behalf of the federal government, Comrade Chnoupek paid tribute to the importance of the Austrian State Treaty as an important contribution to the security and relaxation of tension in the European Continent and to the cooperation of nations of this continent.

Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs, said that all the talks he held in Vienna with the top Austrian representatives -- President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, Chancellor Fred Sinowatz, and Foreign Minister Leopold Gratz -- were useful, and represent a good basis for the further improvement of relations between both neighboring states and also for the strengthening of the policy of peace and stability in central Europe.

I should also mention that Bohuslav Chnoupek also met today with his French counterpart Roland Dumas.

Andrey Gromyko, Soviet minister of foreign affairs, also held meetings with leading Austrian representatives.

The broad international dialogue that put the Austrian capital in the focus of attention of the European and world public, ended today.

Austrian Reportage

For Austrian media accounts of the meeting between Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and Austrian Foreign Minister Leopold Gratz, including their evaluations of the meeting, see the International section of the 17 May Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

RUDE PRAVO COMMENTS ON REAGAN'S WEST EUROPE TRIP

AU141015 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 May 85 p 6

[Commentary by Dusan Rovensky, RUDE PRAVO Washington correspondent, in the "Note" column: "Smooth Words, Transparent Objectives"]

[Text] In his speech in Strasbourg on Wednesday, President Reagan asserted, among other things, that his policy "does not strive for military superiority over the USSR," and even said that his government was interested in peace becoming firmer and more secure. At about the same time, however, addressing Congress in Washington, U.S. Assistant Secretary of Defense Richard Perle said quite a different thing. Authorized by the Reagan government, he said that as of the end of this year, the United States will not feel bound by the stipulations of the Soviet-American treaty on the limitation of strategic weapons, SALT II. Although the United States has been circumventing and violating the treaty since it was signed in 1979, and prevented its ratification, it did, nevertheless, declare that it would respect its substance. Thus, it will not even be doing that in the future. A new round of arms buildup in strategic nuclear weapons is being prepared, above all, in intercontinental missiles.

What is involved are, in the first place, first-strike weapons against the USSR and other socialist countries. They are the MX missiles -- the first 100 are already being built -- and the Trident D-5 missiles that will be deployed on submarines. Not so long ago, a reporter of the NEW YORKER periodical, who visited the bases of American strategic forces, wrote that "the accuracy of these weapons, their destructive power and the speed with which they can be deployed enable accurate hits before the USSR would have a chance to react." This is clear concept of a first nuclear strike, and the endeavor to gain strategic superiority over the USSR is to make it possible. The American President, who signs strategic plans, knows this very well, and yet in Strasbourg he used words intended to confuse those who are not aware that these words are designed to win the support of the people of Western Europe for his adventurist plans.

And not only that, Reagan's assertions in Strasbourg are at variance with the truth. It it typical that he distorted facts about World War II, about the forces responsible for unleashing it, and about those who took part in the defeat of the threat that Hitlerite fascism constituted for all mankind. His historical "parallels" were a demagogic attempt with the help of distorted history to justify his government's dangerous policy. That, too, was a part of the scenario of his European trip, just like the wreath at the cemetery where former members of the Hitlerite army and the SS are buried; a scenario that is intended to help to win over West European public opinion on the side of his dangerous policy.

DEFENSE MINISTER RECEIVES PACT COMMAND OFFICERS

AU151328 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 May 85 p 2

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- Colonel General Milan Vaclavik, CSSR minister of national defense received on Monday, 13 May, in Prague the representatives of the commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces attached to the CSSR Ministry of National Defense, headed by Colonel General Ivan Voloshin, senior representative; and the military and air attaches of the Warsaw Pact member-states accredited in the CSSR, on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact.

Milan Vaclavik recalled that the Warsaw Pact laid the foundations of the joint and coordinated course of the member-states in resolving all basic international-political and military-political issues. He also appraised the share of the representatives of the commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces in passing on experience and knowledge to the commanders and soldiers of the Czechoslovak People's Army.

Colonel General Ivan Voloshin underscored the role played by the Czechoslovak People's Army in ensuring the defense of the western border of the socialist community. Major General Yuriy Chelpanov, military and air attache attched to the USSR Embassy in the CSSR, spoke on behalf of the military and air attaches.

DEFENSE MINISTER ISSUES ANNIVERSARY PROCLAMATION

AU151742 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 May 85 p 2

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- Colonel General Milan Vaclavik, CSSR minister of national defense, issued an order on the 30th anniversary of the establishment of the Warsaw Pact, in which he states among other things:

On 14 May 1955, the European socialist states signed in Warsaw, the capital of the PPR, the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance. Its conclusion was an inevitable reply to the escalating military threat of NATO to the remilitarization of the FRG and to its entry into the aggressive NATO bloc.

The Warsaw Pact emerged; in it, the fraternal socialist countries joined their forces and their political, economic, and defense power so as to coordinate their peaceful foreign policy, ensure their security, and establish conditions for a calm building of socialism. This military-political defense organization has been reliably fulfilling its mission for all of 30 years; it is the decisive factor that is preventing the aggressive forces of imperialism from unleashing a world war, and it ensures peace in Europe and lastingly safeguards the collective security and inviolability of the borders of its member-states.

Its significance is underscored by the current international situation that is dangerously escalating through the fault of the militarist policy of the aggressive forces of international imperialism.

Due to the multilateral activities of the Marxist-Leninist parties and governments of the fraternal countries, each of them individually and the socialist community as a whole, have achieved significant successes in the sociopolitical, economic, and ideological spheres. The Warsaw Pact member-states, which are simultaneously members of CEMA, today form a compact union with a dynamically developing economy. They are achieving no less success in ensuring their defense. Their Armed Forces have reached standards that are indispensable for efficiently warding off a possible imperialist aggression.

The basic pillar of the Warsaw Pact is the USSR and its glorious Armed Forces, which are fulfilling the decisive tasks in the collective system of ensuring the defense of the socialist states.

Simultaneously with their care for defense, the Warsaw Pact member-states are conducting a broad peace offensive. They are submitting important enterprising proposals for consolidating and preserving peace, proposals that encounter the support and approval of all peace-loving nations. They are pushing for a serious dialogue between states with different social systems, based on equal rights.

We fully support the USSR's efforts to lead the new USSR-U.S. talks on the entire complex of issues concerning nuclear and space arms to a normalization of the international atmosphere and to a development of peaceful relations among all states.

The CSSR, which is a firm link of the Warsaw Pact, is also participating significantly in the consolidation of the international defense of socialism. The working people of our fatherland are contributing, through their consistent realization of the conclusions adopted by the 16th CPCZ Congress, to the growth of the state's economic and defense strength in building the developed socialist society. They combine the further development and consolidation of the state's defense ability with the effort to deepen the unity and fraternal cooperation of the countries of the socialist community.

The Czechoslovak People's Army, under the CPCZ's leadership and in a firm combat union with the Soviet Army and the other armies of the Warsaw Pact member-states, is honorably fulfilling its patriotic and international duties in the defense of the socialist fatherland and socialism. Its members are enterprisingly and responsibly accomplishing the exacting tasks that follow from the military-political line of the 16th CPCZ Congress. They are constantly raising their combat readiness, and they are prepared to provide a crushing answer to any aggressor.

## Praises Military

AU141005 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 May 85 p 2

[Text] Prague (ZR) -- After the end of military parades in Prague and in Bratislava, Colonel General Milan Vaclavik, CSSR minister of national defense, issued an order that says, among other things:

Military parades have become a significant part of celebrations that symbolize the revolutionary traditions of our nations and our unbreakable friendship with the USSR and its glorious Army, which bore the main brunt of the battles in the war against fascist Germany. They also were the expression of the glorious combat traditions of our nations, of participants in the domestic resistance and in the resistance abroad, as well as of the members of the 1st Czechoslovak Army Corps in the USSR, who participated in a dignified manner at the side of the fraternal Soviet Army in our liberation from fascist bondage.

Members of the parade formations of the Czechoslovak People's Army, of the troops of the Ministry of Interior, of the National Security Corps, and of the People's Militia have manifested by their conscientious discipline, adherence to the order of precedence, and mastery of the modern combat technology their high degree of responsibility for the defense of their socialist fatherland. They affirmed that they are a reliable power-political tool of the CSSR's working people and a component of the fraternal armies rallied in the Warsaw Pact.

I convey thanks from the CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, Comrade Gustav Husak, to all participants in the military parades for their successful realization.

I thank all commanders, political workers, and other members of the Czechoslovak People's Army, the troops of the Ministry of Interior, the National Security Corps, and the People's Militia, who had taken part in their preparation and exemplary course. I appreciate the work and assistance of party and youth union organizations in ensuring the high moral-political state and discipline of the parade troops.

RUDE PRAVO COMMENTS ON PRESIDENTIAL AMNESTY

AU141202 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 May 85 p 3

[Jarmila Houfova commentary: "A Magnanimous Decision"]

[Text] As we reported on 9 May, the CSSR president, acting upon a recommendation of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and CSSR Government, has declared an amnesty that applies to a considerable number of citizens.

What were the reasons that promoted such a wide-ranging amnesty? Our Constitution permits the head of state, in exceptional moments, to show magnanimity and to declare an amnesty. This act allows thousands of people who previously committed a breach of law and were deservedly punished to return to normal life in society. The days that we are currently experiencing and in which we are celebrating an important jubilee of the Republic -- the 40th anniversary of the culmination of the national liberation struggle of the Czechoslovak people and of the liberation of our homeland by the Soviet Army -- undoubtedly constitute such an exceptional moment.

Life in our country has changed beyond recognition in the past 40 years. We are a dynamically developing, industrially advanced state enjoying international authority; our socialist democracy is deepening and expanding; and the moral and political unity of the peoples is becoming ever firmer. All this is an expression of the strength and solidity of the socialist system in our Republic and also provides the guarantee that some persons, although they committed a breach of law, can be reeducated without being sentenced or without having to serve their sentence.

Yes, our society can afford to show generosity and the great extent of its humaneness. It can afford to give thousands of people the chance to start anew, to embark upon a path on which they no longer have to stumble -- provided that this is what they themselves want -- and thus get into conflict with the law, into conflict with the honest and honorable life lived by the overwhelming majority of our society.

The amnesty decree proceeds from the CPCZ's legal policy after the 16th CPCZ Congress. It offers relief to a designated circle of offenders who can be reformed even if the penal proceedings initiated against them are abandoned or if the serving of their entire sentence, or a part thereof, is waived.

The aim of the amnesty that was declared on the occasion of 9 May is to deepen the active participation of citizens in the implementation of the socialist state's policy. It has a pronounced educational impact on citizens immediately affected by the offered relief, on their relatives and acquaintances, and on the broad public.

At the same time it is understandable and from the social viewpoint necessary that habitual offenders and perpetrators of weighty criminal acts be exempt from the benevolence of amnesty. This is why the amnesty does not pardon sentences where national interest commands that they be served. This applies, in particular, to the penalty of banning certain activities, most frequent of which is the ban on driving motor vehicles, as well as to pecuniary penalties, which are mostly imposed for criminal acts that are motivated by greed, or which are used to drain illegitimate material profit acquired by criminal activity. This means, for example, that the amnesty does not apply to the penal offenses of accepting bribes, indirect bribery, and neglect of maintenance obligations, all of which are offenses that society particularly condemns.

The amnesty, declared on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of liberation, is truly extensive and magnanimous. It permits many people to take up honest work again, to take care of their families, and to fulfill their duties and make use of their rights in keeping with socialist legality.

[The preceding commentary is published in identical form by Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 13 May, on page 2]

FEDERAL COMMITTEES HEAR REPORT ON CRIME FIGURES

LD161336 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] The main point on the agenda of the 2d day of a joint meeting of the Constitutional and Legal Committee of both chambers of the Federal Assembly was a report of the CSSR Supreme Court and the prosecutor general on the state of socialist legality.

Among other things, the report bears out that after 1980 officially recorded criminality in the CSSR was on the increase but in 1984 the number of criminal offenders went down by 1.7 percent in comparison with 1983. Josef Ondrej, chairman of the CSSR Supreme Court and Jan Fejes, the prosecutor general, stressed that the protection of the socialist economy, more than anything else, continues to be a topical task of courts and prosecutors' officers. The point is that stealing property in socialist ownership amounts to about 18 percent out of the total number of criminal cases. In comparison with other states, capitalist in particular, the situation in our country is better as regards deliberate criminal acts involving injury or loss of life. In the discussion, the deputies pointed above all to the necessity to coordinate the struggle with criminality and to join the forces of the state and economic bodies, social organizations and citizens in eliminating the causes of criminal activity.

LENART CHAIRS SLOVAK NATIONAL FRONT PRESIDIUM

LD162246 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] In Bratislava today, the Slovak National Front Central Committee Presidium discussed a report on the share of bodies and organizations of the Slovak National Front in implementing the social policy and proposals for the deepening of its cooperation with state bodies. It noted that after the 16th CPCZ Congress and the CPSL Congress, the bodies and organizations of the National Front are achieving certain positive results in the solution and implementation of tasks of the social policy. However, it is necesary for all organizations, in their specific missions, to ensure even more consistently and with more initiative the development of the social policy of the CPCZ and the socialist state in its entire complexity. These are the goals of recommendations for the activity of individual social organizations that were approved by the Presidium,.

The session was chaired by Comrade Jozef Lenart.

HONECKER, SPD'S VOGEL ON WORLD, GERMAN ISSUES

Official Contacts To Increase

LD161416 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1232 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] Berlin, 16 May (ADN) -- The general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honecker, and the chairman of the SPD Bundestag parliamentary party, Dr Hans-Jochen Vogel, met Thursday in the State Council building for an exchange of views. The talk, which continued earlier meetings in May 1983 and March 1984, took place in an open and constructive atmosphere.

The participants agreed that the continuation of the arms race and its expansion into space have further increased the danger of a nuclear catastrophe. That is why the securing of peace is the most pressing task of the present time. It is important to end the arms race on earth and not to permit it in space. Both sides welcomed the resumption of negotiations between the USSR and the United States on the overall complex of space and nuclear weapons of strategic and medium range. They are particularly important.

In this connection Erich Honecker spoke of the proposal by the USSR to freeze the nuclear potential of both sides and of the moratorium announced by the USSR on the stationing of medium-range missiles and the implementation of other countermeasures in Europe.

Hans-Jochen Vogel emphasized that it is necessary to agree on a moratorium soon within the framework of the negotiations between the USSR and the U.S.

Both sides emphasized that the arms race is increasingly using means which are urgently required for improving living conditions not only in the Third World, but also in the industrialized nations.

Both sides stressed that both German states must do everything on the basis of their geographical position and the lessons of history, which have been recalled particularly emphatically by the 40th anniversary of the liberation from national-socialist tyranny, to work for specific progress in securing peace and in ensuring that war never again emanates from German soil.

The talks between both sides for an agreement on a controlled ban on the production, stockpiling, and use of chemical weapons in central Europe are a constructive example for such efforts.

Erich Honecker and Hans-Jochen Vogel stressed that both states have developed their relations on the basis of the Basic Treaty, to strengthen peace and for mutual benefit. It is necessary to preserve what has been achieved and to extend it step-by-step. In the course of the conversation a number of improtant questions concerning bilateral relations between the GDR and the FRG were discussed, among them the opportunities for strengthening economic relations and cooperation in the field of environmental protection, as well as humanitarian questions. They were also in agreement that the time has now come to establish official contacts between the German Bundestag and the GDR People's Chamber.

Both sides exchanged views on questions of state citizenship, the Elbe frontier, and the Salzgitter "Registry."

Hans-Jochen Vogel spoke of the strong interest in meetings for urgent family business, which are to be made possible by the visitor regulations.

He reported the widespread wish that these opportunities be used more intensively.

The interlocutors assessed the exchange of views set in motion as a contribution to the normalization of relations between both German states. They agreed to continue this exchange.

Taking part in the meeting were: Egon Krenz, member of the Politubro, secretary of the SED Central Committee, and deputy chairman of the State Council; Frank-Joachim Herrmann, candidate member of the SED Central Committee, state secretary, and head of the Chancery of the State Council Chairman; Kurt Nier, GDR deputy minister of foreign affairs; as well as Dr Juergen Schmude, deputy chairman of the SPD Bundestag parliamentary party; Eugen Selbmann, member of the SPD Bundestag parliamentary party; and Professor Dr Dieter Schroeder.

## Talks 'Open, Constructive'

LD162117 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1714 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] Berlin, 16 May (ADN) -- Dr Hans-Jochen Vogel, chairman of the SPD Bundestag Group, this afternoon referred to the joint communique on his talks with Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State.

"There is no need for me to read out the communique as such. Let me make a few supplementary remarks. First: In safeguarding peace, there is agreement that the Geneva negotiations are offering a chance to bring what I would call this crazy arms race to a halt and to prevent its expansion to outer space. The Council of State chairman has made clear that in his view there is a chance of success only if agreements are achieved not only on strategic and medium-range missiles, but also on outer space, in the sense that outer space should not be used for military purposes.

"He placed particular emphasis on this point. Like us he is pleased that the possibility and probability of a meeting between President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachev has been developing favorably."

There has also been agreement on the importance of the appeal by the six heads of state and government from four continents as adopted in New Delhi "in which the superpowers are asked to end the arms race and use funds thus released for the development of the Third World," Dr Vogel said.

The SPD Group chairman said, concerning bilateral problems between the two German states: "Economic relations were discussed. The general secretary pointed out that the volume of 15.5 billion seen from his angle is a sign of favorable development. However, this is surely not yet the final figure; this surely can still be improved upon."

In his remarks, Hans-Jochen Vogel referred to a passage in the joint press statement relating to East-West and West-East travel opportunities. Concerning this, the Council of State chairman indicated "that there is quite possibly further favorable scope for development seen from our standpoint."

The relations between the GDR and FRG, Vogel stressed, should continue within the framework of that which is possible and take into account membership in different alliance systems and different social orders. The SPD does not want to see relations at a standstill which would develop into a reversal.

Dr Vogel noted in conclusion that the talk with Erich Honecker took place "in a very open, constructive atmosphere."

PRC'S LI PENG BEGINS TALKS WITH LEADERS

Meets With Rauchfuss

LD161442 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1220 GMT 16 May 85

[Excerpts] Berlin, 16 May (ADN) -- Official talks began at the Council of Ministers building in Berlin today between Wolfgang Rauchfuss, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Li Peng, vice premier of the State Council of the PRC. The two sides conducted an exchange of views on international issues and briefed one another on developments in their countries.

In his statements, Wolfgang Rauchfuss stressed that considering the current tense and complicated international situation, there is no more important task than that of maintaining peace and banishing the threat of war. In this connection the Geneva negotiations between the USSR and the U.S. on the whole complex of space and nuclear weapons are especially important. The new initiatives submitted by the USSR, which have the full support of the GDR, offer a real chance to achieve a change for the better.

Wolfgang Rauchfuss pointed out that it is the common task of all socialist states, of all peace-loving forces, to accelerate efforts to prevent a nuclear inferno, end the arms race, and stop it from being extended into space. A result-oriented dialogue must be continued and a worldwide coalition of reason and realism created.

Li Peng stressed that China needs a peaceful environment to carry out its developments. His country welcomes the fact that the USSR and U.S. are sitting at the same table in Geneva and hopes for positive results in these negotiations.

During the talk, which was held in an open atmosphere, both sides discussed in detail possibilities for the further expansion of state relations. Wolfgang Rauchfuss stressed the hope that the visit by Li Peng and his party to the GDR will prove to be an expression of the further development of relations for the benefit of both peoples and socialist states and for maintaining peace.

The two sides had an extensive exchange of views on the state of economic, scientific, and technological cooperation between the GDR and the PRC. They assessed the results achieved since 1983 in the deepening of bilateral economic relations as a good starting point for the coming 5-year plan period.

Wolfgang Rauchfuss and Li Peng agreed that on the basis of the socialist planned economy that exists in both countries there are still great reserves for the expansion of these relations, and both economies present possibilities for significantly increasing trade in the 1986-1990 period. Here it is a matter of giving economic, scientific, and technological cooperation an increasingly long-term character. Li Peng stressed that the signing of a long-term trade and payments agreement for 1986-1990 also promotes this. He said that the results of the first meeting of the GDR-China Economic Commission offer good conditions for this.

Wolfgang Rauchfuss and Li Peng used the opportunity to brief themselves extensively on the internal political developments in the two countries. The GDR side reported on the comprehensive efforts of the working people of the GDR in further shaping the developed socialist society and broadly developing socialist competition in preparation for the 11th SED Congress. The Chinese side in particular spoke about the present PRC economic policy, which is making it possible to raise living standards in the PRC and develop foreign economic relations.

Both sides stressed the interest and the possibilities, especially for economic relations, resulting from the guidelines in both states for the coming 1986-1990 5-Year-Plan.

Taking part in the consultations for the GDR were Guenther Wyschofsky, minister of chemical industry and chairman of the GDR side of the GDR-PDC Economic Commission; and Dr Herbert Krolikowski, state secretary and first deputy minister for foreign affairs of the GDR. Representing the PRC were Qian Qichen, vice minister of the foreign affairs; and the Chinese ambassador to the GDR, Ma Xusheng. Also present were other personages from the central state bodies of the GDR and China. Wolfgang Rauchfuss then gave a luncheon for the Chinese guest and those accompanying him.

Meets With Stoph

LD162049 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1708 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] Berlin, 16 May (ADN) -- GDR Premier Willi Stoph today received Li Peng, vice premier of the PRC State Council, who is on a visit to the GDR. The two sides exchanged views on the international situation and the diplomatic activities of their states. The meeting took place in an open atmsophere.

Willi Stoph affirmed the GDR's efforts to continue the dialogue with all forces of reason and realism in order to save mankind from a nuclear inferno. The GDR particularly supports the USSR's constructive peace policy, which again showed itself in the latest Soviet proposals, and hopes for positive results at the Geneva negotiations. The first German workers and peasants state will do everything in its power to ensure that never again will a war, but only peace, emanate from German soil. This was vividly shown by the worthy celebrations in the GDR of the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism and the liberation of the German people.

Li Peng said the PRC is working for peace and detente and that China, too, expects positive results from the Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva.

Willi Stoph briefed his Chinese guest about the many activities of the workers for the overall strengthening of the GDR and their initiatives for the immediate preparation of the 11th SED Congress. In this context he emphasized the great importance of the close relationship of trust between the party of the working class and the people and of the proven policy of alliance.

Li Peng reported the great efforts of the Chinese people in raising industrial and agricultural production. He explained the PRC's policy on continuing socialist development and explained the development which has taken place in China over the past few years.

Both sides called for the continuing development of bilateral relations between the GDR and PRC. They noted that state relations, among others, in the areas of industry, science and technology, as well as mutual trade, have developed comprehensively over the past few years. This process will be continued steadily. Willi Stoph and Li Peng expressed their expectation that the results achieved during the talks in the GDR will serve the long-term and scheduled development of economic cooperation in the coming 5-year period on the basis of the principles of equality and mutual advantage.

The GDR was represented at the talks by Deputy Premier Wolfgang Rauchfuss and by Guenther Wyschofsky, minister of chemical industry and chairman of the GDR section of the GDR-China Economic Committee. The PRC was represented by Vice Foreign Minister Qian Qichen and by Ma Xusheng, PRC ambassador to the GDR.

## HOFFMANN RECEIVES CUBAN MILITARY DELEGATION

AU160725 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14 May p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ADN) -- Army General Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, received a delegation of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of the Republic of Cuba, which is staying in the GDR for a several-day exchange of experiences. It is headed by Colonel Gustavo Rivero Milian, deputy minister and chief of the Central Political Directorate of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of the Republic of Cuba.

The lively exchange of opinions centered on the problems of the international situation as well as the further deepening of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and their armies.

Both interlocutors concordantly condemned Washington's trade and economic embargo against Nicaragua as another attempt of U.S. imperialism to stay social progress in the Latin American countries through a policy of military and economic threats and blackmail. In this connection the two sides confirmed the strong solidarity of their peoples with the working people and soldiers of Nicaragua, who are steadfastly defending the achievements of the Sandinist revolution. The dangers to world peace brought about by the United States and NATO in Europe, Central America, and other regions of the world, they stated, require watchfulness and demand great efforts from the soldiers of socialism to dependably safeguard peace.

Participating in this meeting were Lieutnant General Horst Bruenner, deputy chief of the Political Main Administration of the National People's Army, as well as Lieutenant Colonel Jose R. Lores Cutino, military, air force, and navy attache of the Cuban Embassy in the GDR [name and title as published].

## LIBYAN FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION VISITING BERLIN

AU131506 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11/12 May p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ADN) -- A Libyan delegation headed by Bin Jalil, secretary of the office for Friendship Societies, has arrived in Berlin. The delegation consists of representatives of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah-GDR Friendship Society, among them Bashir Farjani, its secretary general, and members of the General People's Congress.

In a talk with Professor Dr Joerg Vorholzer, president of the GDR-Libyan Friendship Committee, the Libyan guests paid tribute to the world-historic significance of the victory over Hitlerite fascism, which had a considerable influence on the future course of history and which for many peoples paved the way to national freedom and social progress. They said that it is necessary to heed the lessons of history, to preserve the results of the historic victory, and to work together for ensuring peace.

The delegation honored the USSR's decisive contribution to the destruction of Hitlerite fascism by laying a wreath at the Berlin-Treptow monument to the Soviet heroes killed in action.

FALUVEGI EXAMINES VARIANTS FOR NEXT 5-YEAR PLAN

LD170540 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] This year, for the first time, three versions of the plan for the development of the economy over the next 5 years will be prepared. There will be a standby plan, another one for favorable circumstances, and an intermediate one, the so-called core version. However, this is not the reason why our following report on the conference of county council chairmen is three times longer than customary; the reason is that Deputy Premier Lajos Faluvegi revealed a number of interesting facts concerning the problems faced by economic planners and about their ideas.

It was said at the closing session of the last National Assembly that in the future the councils would play a much greater role in the sphere of planning. Admittedly, the bodies will be reelected in 23 days' time, but local planning must already be prepared, if only to ensure that the transition is a smooth one. This is why the meeting was held between Lajos Faluvegi, chairman of the National Planning Office, and the chairmen of the councils of Budapest and 19 counties. He briefed them on the principles and main targets of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. We shall now give some excerpts from his talks, which lasted 1 and 3/4 hours.

[Begin Faluvegi recording] I will not now go into an analysis of the past few years and of the last 5-year plan; however, I would like to put forward three important conclusions. One of these is that we all, and especially the planners, must be aware that after extremely difficult years, when we have put the tolerance of the economy and even more, that of society, to the test, there is a very genuine and fundamental social demand for an acceleration of economic activity and for the amelioration of social tensions. No matter how difficult the circumstances may be in the future, we cannot absolve ourselves from having to meet this demand; nor would we want to.

The second important conclusion is that we have attained tremendous results in preserving the solvency and equilibrium of the country; this is something that is acknowledged everywhere in the world. However, it must be recognized that the adjustment of the Hungarian economy to the requirements dictated by the new international conditions is not secured in the long term. The equilibrium that we have brought about is a fragile one, and this is something that we must pay attention to.

The third conclusion is of a philosophical nature, but I think it is relevant in your work as well. In past years, society has always regarded the planners as pessimists. Society always said that the situation was not really so bad, there was no need to set such high requirements, that tolerance should not be stretched so far, and so on. Life, on the other hand, has always found the planners overly optimistic. In other words, while society said that the planners were underestimating our possibilities, life constantly forced us to recognize that our assumptions were excessively optimistic, and we always had to bring in new supplementary measures, placing new burdens on our society, councils, and enterprises. The most important lesson to be drawn from this is that the worst possible thing is to have to carry out a constant series of corrections on already proclaimed targets. It is much better to be modest when setting our goals but to fulfill them under all circumstances.

Now, as regards the different versions of the plan and the essence of the concept of the plan: In the system of goals in our economic policy, improving effectiveness and productivity occupies the first place; everything else depends on this. Secondly, we must further improve the external and internal equilibrium, making this a firm and permanent element in the development of the Hungarian economy, realizing it in a natural manner instead of as a result of special efforts and extraordinary measures.

We must stop the process of decline in real wages and must ensure wage increases in line with performance. Further, we must ensure that social tensions lessen. An important condition of achieving this is an anti-inflation type policy, which is not anti-inflationary in an absolute sense, because you cannot stop price increases, but what can be done is to reduce the rise in prices in proportion to the increase in performance, thus creating a more acceptable situation in this respect in the course of the plan period, and one that this process should strengthen. The rate of growth can be subordinated to these targets.

The continuous development of economic management is also a part of the system of goals of economic policy. A special program has been prepared for this.

Dear comrades, we have worked out three versions: a core version; a version that is based on more favorable external conditions, one that would bring with it a more dynamic development; and the so-called standby version, whose essence is that it counts on roughly the same external conditions that prevail in the current 5-year plan. In this case, naturally, our scope would be somewhat limited. Nonetheless, we must be prepared for this eventuality as well.

We feel that in the next 5 years one can distinguish two periods. In 1986-87, the conditions will not change very much, and the influence of this policy aimed at equilibrium will be strongly manifested everywhere in the economy; while from 1988-90 there will be a more dynamic development. This is part of the plan in the core version as well, and also in the version that counts on more favorable conditions. In the latter version, the second stage is even more dynamic.

What characterizes this so-called core version? It is characterized by an increase in the national income in 1986-87 by 2.5 to 3 percent, and in 1988-90, on a yearly average, by 3 to 3.5 percent. This means that in the period between 1986 and 1990, the national income would increase by 14-17 percent, which, naturally, is better than in the current 5-year plan. Of the increase in the gross domestic product, 70 percent must come from increased effectivenss; only 30 percent can come from an expansion of the means of production. It would be a tremendous thing if we could move to this path.

I am profoundly convinced that whether we shall succeed in achieving this or not will fundamentally depend on industry. A great deal depends on 1985 in this respect as well. As you know, the year did not start very well. We had and have extremely large extra burdens because of the import of energy. There were serious losses in production. Unfortunately, we have not managed to make up much of this by April, and we are afraid that June, July, and August, the holiday months in Hungary, when production generally declines in any case. [sentence as heard] Every effort should be made to ensure that there is not a reduction in industrial production during the summer months, and that we fulfill our export obligations, so that the transition to the 1986 period is achieved smoothly. [end recording]

KADAR SPEAKS ON JOURNALISTS' RESPONSIBILITY

LD170420 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 16 May 85

[Excerpts] Janos Kadar paid a visit this afternoon to the headquarters of the Hungarian Journalists Federation. Geza Foldvari reports:

[Foldvari] The general secretary of the party was accompanied by Janos Berecz, secretary of the Central Committee, and Erno Lakatos, departmental head of the Central Committee.

At the entrance of the headquarters, Janos Kadar was greeted by Jozsef Palffy, the chairman of the federation, and Karoly Megyeri, its secretary general, as well as by State Secretary Rezso Banyasz, chairman of the Government Information Office, and Gyorgy Murai, first secretary of the Party Committee of Budapest District No 6. Karoly Megyeri informed Janos Kadar of the work of the Journalists Federation.

Janos Kadar expressed his thanks for the invitation and then spoke about the most important political event in Hungary in the recent past, namely the 13th MSZMP Congress and its resolutions. He wished much success for the General Assembly of the Hungarian Journalists' Federation, to be held in the first half of June. He spoke also about the great responsibility with which journalists must give an account of their work and formulate the tasks awaiting them in the sphere of the correct and realistic depiction of the work going on in the country.

In discussing the development of journalism, the general secretary of our party said that the press made a considerable contribution to a realistic evaluation of the situation and helped people to orient themselves in everyday events. However, journalists always have to remember the effects that their revelations would have. Thus, the responsibility is great and this profession could be pursued only in full awareness of this responsibility, said Janos Kadar.

## MARJAI MEETS EFTA GENERAL SECRETARY ON TRADE

AU151326 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 14 May 85 p 5

[Text] Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai received Per Kvleppe, EFTA general secretary, who was in Budapest on a private visit. At the meeting, requested by the general secretary, they reviewed the situation of trade relations between Hungary and the free trade zone including Austria, Switzerland, Sweden, Norway, Portugal, and Iceland. As is known, Hungary carries out more than a quarter of its trade in convertible currency with the above-mentioned countries.

In the course of the talks, they concluded that the EFTA member-countries respect Hungary's GATT rights when importing Hungarian goods and do not apply discriminating quantity restrictions. The Hungarian side, however, continues to maintain its claim that Hungary suffers increasingly new market and competition disadvantages among the EFTA member-states, compared to the Third World countries and groups of countries. The proper solution to this problem would considerably encourage the development of economic relations between Hungary and the EFTA member-countries.

## LOSONCZI MEETS WITH CHURCH OFFICIALS IN BUDAPEST

LD162125 Budapest MTI in English 1710 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] Budapest, May 16 (MTI) -- Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, met in Budapest on Thursday Hungarian reformed bishop Dr Karoly Toth, president of the Christian Peace Conference (CPC), F. Laret, Metropolitan of Kiev and president of the Continuation Committee, Dr Lubomir Mirejovsky, CPC secretary-general, and leading CPC officials attending the session of the CPC Working Committee. Present were Barna Nagy Sarkadi, deputy chairman of the State Office for Church Affairs, and reformed bishop Dr Tibor Bartha, president of the Ecumenical Council of Churches in Hungary.

SUPPLY INDUSTRY SHORTCOMINGS EXAMINED

AU141332 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 11 May 85 p 3

[Article by Katalin Bossanyi: "Shortcomings of the Supply Industry"]

[Excerpts] Recently the Government Economic Committee dealt for the fifth time with the manifold problems of the supply industry during the past 5 years.

One-Sided Organization

What is the reason for this great interest? Precisely the fact that the development of the supply industry has been neglected for a long time. Because of the one-sidedness of industrial management and the practice of investing and producing with attention riveted on the end products, and also as a result of the influence exerted by organizational monopolies, the capacities of the supply industry, which markedly influence the competitiveness of the modern processing industry, have declined or could not even get started during the last decades.

Let us examine the facts first. A sum of 14 billion forints, coming from several sources, is to be used for the development of production in the supply industry during the Sixth 5-Year Plan. The relative abundance of development sources is also a result of the fact that in several fields the investments in the supply industry coincide with other, centrally preferred aims, such as saving material and energy, extending capital resources for export goods or subsidizing imports. Because of the increasingly comprehensive measures of investment restrictions, the entrepreneurs were only able to use one quarter of the 2 billion forint state credits earmarked by the Council of Ministers. This has slowed down the realization of concentrated and high-level technical developments.

In view of the trends revealing themselves, the Ministry of Industry is promising a wider selection of supply industry goods and a strengthening of export capacities. The analysis of the ministry is optimistic, although it is faced with problems and contradictions. Despite certain indubitable achievements, we would only have reason for muted optimism if the analysis of progress is accompanied by greater attention to the economic tendencies blocking the realization of the tasks in the supply industry.

It should be specifically pointed out that in the rapid -- and as it unfortunately seems, illusory -- elimination of shortcomings in the supply industry, much too small a role is played by the progressive developments realized so far. It is assumed that the reason for the disappearance of the supply industry's "underdeveloped areas" is to be primarily found in the hampered development in the producing industry and especially in the moderate development of the machine industry.

The oft-repeated statement that "it's not worth the effort" indicates the existence of counterinterests that are more complex than just the disorganization of the price system. It was only since the beginning of the year, when price calculations were adjusted to the prices of foreign trade, that a long-term interests was created for the supply industry's producers in rapidly developing this field's products. It seems that the ambitions of industrial policies and the modernization of regulations are asynchronous. We are also faced with the more or less everlasting problem that the "owners" of the truly modern and competitive capacities of the supply industry -- capacities that were created recently -- are much more interested in direct export than in the sale of their products to domestic consumers for forints.

There is a similarly tense situation in the still existing enterprise reflex, "We want to keep ourselves to ourselves!" Although one of the evident solutions for eliminating the shortcomings in the supply industry would be to establish joint ventures and economic corporations.

The entrepreneurs have not made use of the possibilities of regrouping the means of production nor have they utilized the resource-creating means of issuing bonds.

Therefore, the changes in the supply industry in the past 5 years clearly show that doing away with the shortages is not only a question of investments. The absence of a market was a restraining factor in offering more flexible supply, wider selection, and a technological development tailored to the demands of consumers. Partial lack of capital also hindered positive developments.

In our case, it would be reasonable to more rapidly examine the state of organization -- to make enterprises independent, establish sister companies, etc. In addition to urging the production of basic materials improvements in storage, and solicitude for the tasks of market management, the Economic Committee is now promoting a more effective realization of the program of the supply industry.

The task is clear: An overall revival of the economy and a strengthening of the international competitiveness of the processing industry cannot be achieved with the present supply as offered by the supply industry.

## 8 JUNE PPF ELECTIONS TERMED GENUINE PLEBISCITE

LD170331 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] The 8 June elections will be a genuine plebiscite, in the spirit of the program put forward in the manifesto of the PPF. This was stressed by Gyula Kallai at the election meeting held in Szolnok. The chairman of the National Council of the PPF pointed out that the program of the movement was built on the party's policy of alliance and had accepted its goals and raised it to the level of a national program.

The Szolnok meeting was addressed also by Canon Janos Kiss, who is on the national list for the National Assembly. He said that at the election the nation will vote for the path traveled since the liberation and for the well-tested program that the PPF presents to the country. As a priest and believer, he professes that in our country the cooperation between people with different world outlooks serves at the same time the future of the nation and the preservation of peace.

AFGHANISTAN'S KARMAL ARRIVES FROM MOSCOW

Met by Jaruzelski, Jablonski

LD161935 Warsaw PAP in English 1713 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] Warsaw, May 16 -- A party and state delegation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan led by General Secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA) and Chairman of the Revolutionary Council Babrak Karmal arrived here today for an official visit paid at the invitation from the PUWP CC, the Polish Council of State and the Council of Ministers.

The visit is a significant event in the development of relations of friendship and cooperation between the two states. It will serve the consolidation of friendly ties between the two nations in numerous fields of political and economic life. It is an expression of this country's support for the struggle fought by the Afghan nation against reactionary and imperialist forces.

The welcome ceremony was attended by PUWP CC First Secretary and Prime Minister General Wojciech Jaruzelski, President of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski, Sejm (Polish Parliament) speaker Stanislaw Gucwa and other Polish top officials.

A special plane from Moscow landed at the Warsaw Okecie Airport. The guard of honor of the Polish Army presented-arms.

The Afghan party and state delegation is composed of Political Bureau member and PDPA CC Secretary Saleh Mohammad Ziray, alternate member of the PDPA CC Political Bureau and First Secretary of the Kabul PDPA Committee Abdol Zohur Razmjo, PDPA CC member and Vice-President of the Council of State and Chairman of the State Planning Committee Sarwar Mangal, PDPA CC member and Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost, PDPA CC member and Minister of Irrigation and Water Reserves and Chairman of the Afghan-Polish Friendship Society Mohammad Shah Sorkhabi, PDPA CC member and Secretary of the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council Mohammad Anwar Farzam, PDPA CC member and head of the General Staff of the Armed Forces, General Shah Nawaz Tani and Afghan Ambassador to Poland Mohammad Faruq Karmand [title as received].

Next, Babrak Karmal and the Afghan delegation laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier here. Babrak Karmal signed the memorial book.

This afternoon, General Secretary of the PDPA and President of the Afghan Revolutionary Council Babrak Karmal together with other members of the Afghan party and state delegation laid a wreath [words indistinct] Mausoleum of Soviet Soldiers. Babrak Karmal signed the memorial book. Present at the ceremony was Soviet Ambassador to Poland Aleksandr Aksyonov.

Meets With Jaruzelski

LD161919 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, has met with Babrak Karmal, head of the DRA party and state delegation. The international situation and problems of bilateral relations were discussed. The delegations were led by Wojciech Jaruzelski and Babrak Karmal. Plenary talks are now in progress. The delegations are led by Wojciech Jaruzelski and Babrak Karmal.

URBAN SAYS U.S. TIES AT 'LOWEST EBB IN HISTORY'

LD161909 Warsaw PAP in English 1426 GMT 16 May 85

[By Leszek Kubiak and Miroslaw Luniewski]

[Text] Warsaw, May 16 -- "Poland's destiny does not depend on the U.S. If it did, it would be very miserable. That great power is trying to do us harm, but can only do that to a limited extent. We seek an improvement of relations with the U.S. but this depends on the United States, on a change in the principles of its policy," Government Spokesman Minister Jerzy Urban said at the monthly conference for Polish newsmen today. He added that the U.S. will never manage to drive Poland into a corner.

Poland's relations with the U.S. are now at their lowest ebb in history. The two-way trade is much worse than in the past. In 1984 Poland's exports totalled 250 million dollars and imports 190 million dollars. Poland has re-oriented its economy in favour of strong links with the Soviet Union and other socialist states, as well as cooperation with developing countries, and has thus become independent from American whims, said the spokesman.

Asked about Poland's relations with France, Minister Urban admitted they had cooled down. "It seems to me that France is largely susceptible to U.S. suggestions concerning the Eastern policy," he said, adding: "This unfavourable policy towards Poland has also internal French causes, because France is giving up its former European role of a bridge-builder between the East and West for the sake of electoral advantages. "France is self-degrading its own role," the spokesman said, adding that Poland and France hold consultations in a few days.

Answering another question, Urban rejected Western press allegations that Poland had allegedly allowed its northern and western territories regained 40 years ago to degenerate. "These opinions are clearly politically motivated and are totally false," Urban said, adding that prior to World War II the lands were classed as "C" category, or economically backward.

These were the territories which the native German population had abandoned during the Third Reich era, and fled to more industrialized parts of Germany," Urban said, adding: "The lands had made 23 per cent of the Reich territory and were inhabited by 12 per cent of its overall population, but their industrial product was only seven per cent of the total. Poland took them over after they had been war-ravaged and additionally devastated by the scorched-land policy pursued by the retreating Nazis. Their industry was destroyed in 72 per cent.

"At present, they make up 33 per cent of Poland's territory and house 27.4 per cent of the country's population. Poland has built there thousands of factories. In 1980, the region produced one third of the country's total meat product. More than eight million Poles were born there between 1945-84, which is more than the entire pre-war population of those areas," Urban said, adding: "It has been under People's Poland that these lands have recorded vast civilizational progress," the government spokesman said. Poland has restored normal economic life of the northern region of Zulawy, while the Germans claimed after the war that the job would take more than 100 years to complete, argued the minister.

The spokesman replied to many questions pertaining to other issues, such as collective bargaining (on labour conditions and wages), better use of the worktime, or education personnel.

Referring to the collective contracts he expressed the hope for the first ones to be signed still this year, adding that a special government-trade unions team had been set up to examine an appropriate bill on the issue, and that the national trade union body OPZZ has already received its modified provisions. "Further course of work will depend on the OPZZ stand," he stressed.

Urban said the use of worktime in Poland was poor, with last year's figure of 225 wasted working hours per worker, but added that the government was taking steps to [words indistinct].

On the public instruction system Minister Urban said that it suffers from a severe shortage of personnel, due to a large increase in the number of children at school age, and a low influx of new teachers.

REPORTAGE ON INTELLIGENTSIA PLENUM CONTINUES

Intelligentsia's Support Needed

LD161310 Warsaw PAP in English 1105 GMT 16 May 85

[Commentary by Zbigniew Boniecki entitled "In Wake of 19th Plenum"]

[Text] Warsaw, May 15 -- The 19th plenary session of the PUWP Central Committee which wound up its two-day debates here yesterday was attended by many non-party members and was a significant event in the struggle for the status and position of the Polish intelligentsia in the service for the homeland's development.

It was the fourth plenary session of the Central Committee after 1981 at which the party took up key issues of basic social goals. In 1982 the decision focused on the young generation and its problems, in 1983 on the agrarian policy (joint session with the Central Committee of the United Peasant Party) and in 1984 on the decisive role of the working class.

The issues discussed at the latest plenum were determined also by the fact that Poland's return to the road of economic development cannot take place without the involvement of the entire intelligentsia. Opponents of socialism in Poland understand it, too, and therefore intelligentsia is in the focus of their attention.

The growth of international tensions also requires mobilization of both party and non-party members among intelligentsia's circles.

The 19th plenum was prepared for a long time and the party involved broad circles of intelligentsia both in considerations on the assessment of the situation and in decisions on draft programmes.

The plenum proved that all the participants in the debates took a unanimous stand on the decisive issue, that is the need and main lines of the country's development. A clear message of the plenum is the statement that "not everybody who is critical of us is against us and not everybody who praises us is with us."

This means that the country's leading forces include primarily those who, through practical moves, do not spare work and thoughts in favour of taking Poland out of the crisis and moving to the stage of a fresh development. The plenum spoke out of the truth that Poland cannot afford to waste huge creative potential which is represented by intelligentsia's circles.

Decisions taken by the 19th plenum assign tasks for party organizations, state administration links, creative unions and socio-professional organizations of intelligentsia. The effective mobilization of the entire intelligentsia for the cause of the country's development depends on the joint operation of these three factors.

The plenum voiced appreciation for hundreds of thousands of production organizers and thousands of creative people in other fields of mental work who served the country's development with exceptional self-sacrifice in the most difficult periods of Poland's post-war history. Poland awaits the same from its intelligentsia today. The plenum stated the need for introducing such a system of pay and remuneration which would effectively give priority to innovative attitudes and would be conducive to work on significant achievements in the field of technical, scientific and artistic thought.

National education was given relatively less attention by this plenary session as it deserves to become the topic of the Central Committee's separate debate in the near future (still this year).

Plenum Documents Published

LD162108 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] The Polish news agency [not specified] has published the documents of the 19th PZPR Central Committee Plenum.

The resolution on the place of and tasks facing the intelligentsia in the country's socialist development, and on the conditions of the intelligentsia's work and activities, states, among other things, that the party expects the intelligentsia to cooperate actively in strengthening the state and supporting the process of deepening socialist democracy, and to confirm its patriotic attitude in the forthcoming Sejm elections.

The party supports all forms of public and political activities by communities of intelligentsia that contribute to implementing the socialist renewal policies. The party, the resolution states, will resolutely oppose attempts aimed at encroaching upon the socialist direction of our fatherland's development, and of weakening, as far as the attitudes of the intelligentsia are concerned, the sense of duty dictated by fundamental national interests and the Polish raison d'etat.

The PZPR Central Committee, in a statement adopted at the 19th Central Committee Plenum, states that the extension of the Warsaw Pact, made in Warsaw on 23 April at the meeting of the Warsaw Pact member-states' heads of party and state, serves the cause of peace, European security, and our Polish borders, strengthening the allied cooperation among the member-states and unity between the nations of the socialist community.

SEJM OFFICIAL EXPLAINS PENAL CODE CHANGES

LD161712 Warsaw PAP in English 1416 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] Warsaw, May 16 -- In an interview for PAP, head of the Sejm Internal Affairs and Justice Committee Deputy Zygmunt Surowiec spoke on changes to the penal law, passed recently by the Sejm. Excerpts:

The obvious tightening of penalties provided by the law on special penal accountability applies only to certain kinds of delinquencies, generally one out of ten among those envisaged by the Penal Code.

However, these are delinquencies particularly dangerous today, frequent ones, causing much harm and big losses. They are, above all, assaults, banditry, muggings, rapes, (perpetrators of which often act under the influence of alcohol), robberies and theft, appropriation of social property, profiteering and bribery, traffic offences perpetrated by drunk drivers. In these cases verdicts ruling a deprivation of freedom will be tantamount to isolation in a penal establishment. Also, there will be no possibility of an extraordinary alleviation of penalities.

Today, two out of three people convicted for appropriation of social property have their sentences suspended, which even more frequently applies to those convicted for bribery, and so has every fourth convict sentenced for break-in theft of private property. 13 percent of perpetrators of collective rapes benefitted from an extraordinary alleviation of punishment last year.

Envisaged are also other rigours. Obligatory will be temporary arrest with regard to people suspected of crime. Recidivists will also have to give up hope for an earlier discharge from prison. In this situation the number of people staying in penal establishments is likely to rise, by an estimated 17.5 thousand in the coming year. However, contrary to fears voiced by certain milieux, this in no way means that prisons will be drastically overcrowded in a very short time.

At the end of April the number of convicts and people under temporary arrest staying in penal establishments totalled about 88 thousand while in May 1980 -- 106 thousand.

What the new laws aim at is not only an unequivocal, but also a uniform penal repression, given the known phenomenon of differences in court rulings, even in adjacent voivodships.

The law on special penal accountability will remain in force for a transitional period, for we assume that in the meantime it will prove possible to essentially reduce delinquency.

TU ACT AMENDMENTS PUBLISHED IN ZWIAZKOWIEC

LD162112 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 16 May 85

[Excerpts] -- The document that sets out the amendments to the Trade Union Act in draft form has been submitted for public consideration.

The weekly ZWIAZKOWIEC prints, as its own exclusives, three documents: the draft amendments, a commentary on, and an appraisal of the implementation of the Trade Union Act. The last few issues are now being printed at the RSW Printing Works in Lodz. Tomorrow you will be able to buy them in the Ruch newstands throughout Poland.

GROUP OF NAVY SHIPS LEAVES GDYNIA FOR LENINGRAD

LD161738 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] A group of Polish naval ships has left the naval port of Gdynia to pay a friendship visit to Leningrad. The group, which is commanded by Admiral Ludwik Janczyszyn, includes the ORP Warszawa.

CEAUSESCU URGES UNILATERAL PACT DEFENSE CUTS

AU170714 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0534 GMT 17 May 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 17/5/1985 -- In the interview he granted on May 14 to reporter Elena Marti of the Spanish television, which was released today in Bucharest, the Romanian head of state approached the following topics:

Elimination of Nuclear Weapons

Romania is firmly for an end to the deployment of new missiles in Europe, the discontinuance of the location of medium-range nuclear rockets by the USA and of the nuclear counter measures that the Soviet Union announced. One must consider the fact that the new missiles that started being sited have considerably increased the danger of another world war, which would inevitably turn nuclear and destroy living conditions on our planet. Especially to the European peoples, the new missiles -- nuclear weapons in general -- are of particular concern.

The opening of talks, in Geneva, between the Soviet Union and the United States of America on nuclear weapons and the militarization of space was welcomed by the Romanian people as well as by others, who expect agreements to be made to end the arms race, and ensure disarmament and peace. The first round of talks failed to fulfill the expectations. It is our opinion that adequate agreements on nuclear weapons and the renunciation of the militarization of space can be reached provided both sides show utmost responsibility for the cause of peace, indeed of life on our planet.

We take the view that the deployment of American missiles and the Soviet nuclear countermeasures could be halted, at least for the duration of the talks, as a first step to be followed by action for an agreement conducive to their elimination, to the elimination of all nuclear rockets. However, the success of the talks also depends on what action the European countries, world public opinion would take toward the conclusion of adequate accords.

Warsaw Treaty Renewal

The extension of the Warsaw Treaty was required by the persisting war threat and by the NATO organization. In our view, efforts should be stepped up for military blocs to be overcome, for both the NATO and the Warsaw Treaty to be dissolved simultaneously. This would serve the interests of all peoples, the cause of peace and collaboration in Europe and worldwide.

Military Budgets and Defence Spending

As far as defence budgets are concerned, I must say that the world military spending has soared to top 800 thousand million dollars this year. Unquestionably, the defence budgets of the Warsaw Treaty countries have also grown.

As for Romania, two years ago it decided not to raise military spending any more, a decision that it has been abiding by ever since.

We are firmly for military expenditure to be frozen at 1985-level and for a passage to its reduction, to a reduction of defence budgets by 10-15 per cent annually. In our opinion, the socialist countries in the Warsaw Treaty could even take a unilateral decision as a first step, to make the NATO countries as well as others follow suit.

Military Blocs and Superpower Disarmament Projects

The NATO and the Warsaw Treaty countries possess the largest part of conventional weapons and the quasi-totality of nuclear weapons. This, in our opinion, increases the responsibility that these states have for agreements to be concluded on disarmament, nuclear first of all, for adequate accords to be reached at the talks between the Soviet Union and the United States of America.

We are firmly for a meeting of the NATO and the Warsaw Treaty countries so that joint action could be taken toward decisions and agreements to reduce arming. In our view, the countries in these pacts, all European countries in general, can -- and must -- have a more important role to play in achieving disarmament, in safeguarding peace.

As a matter of fact, the deployment of nuclear missiles in Europe has greatly increased the responsibility of the countries that agreed to have those nuclear weapons in their territories. A decision by the NATO and the Warsaw Treaty countries to refuse the deployment of nuclear weapons in their territories would be highly significant and could make the two great powers agree on nuclear disarmament.

Disarmament as a Starting Point for a New International Economic Order

The rising military spending has greatly contributed to the deterioration of the economic situation in general, of the position of developing countries. For that reason, a passage to disarmament, to cutting down on military spending could play a very important role in the improvement of the world economic situation in general, and create the conditions for the settlement of the questions of underdevelopment. However, for that to be done, real negotiations should be held at the United Nations between rich and poor countries so that global solutions could be found to the issues of underdevelopment, foreign debts, and the building of the new international economic order.

Romania's Economic and Social Development

The world recession was somewhow felt in Romania too. Nevertheless, even in the first two years of the current five-year plan -- 1981-1982 -- the Romanian industry continued to grow at a 2.8 per cent annual rate; in 1983 the growth rate was of 4.6 per cent and in 1984 we came close to a seven per cent growth. All this shows that Romania, its industry, have managed to overcome, in broad outline, the influence of the economic crisis and ensure further economic and social development and, on this basis, higher living standards -- the real incomes of all working people grew by six per cent in the early years of this period and this year they will be eight per cent up on 1980.

Romanian-Spanish Relations -- Current Stage and Prospects

It gives me great pleasure to say that relations between Romania and Spain are good. Good progress has been made in the cooperation between our two countries, which includes economic and cultural ties. And yet, I must say that economic collaboration between our two countries is below the level that it can attain. We believe the King of Spain's visit to Romania which we see as an important event, and the talks we will have will positively affect the growth of relations between our two countries.

In consideration of our good political relations, I think our governments should take action for economic cooperation, including cooperation in production, to grow more.

MANESCU SPEECH TO 9 MAY ANNIVERSARY MEETING

AU131135 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 10 May 85 p 3

[Speech by Manea Manescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and vice president of the Council of State, at the festive meeting dedicated to the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism and to the "Day of State Independence of Romania," held in Bucharest Palace Hall on May 9]

[Text] Much esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, much esteemed Comrade Elena Ceausescu, esteemed comrades:

Today, 9 May, the entire country is celebrating two great historical events that were decisive for Romania's independence and sovereignty.

Our heroic people are celebrating, together with all the freedom- and peace-loving people, the 40th anniversary of the brilliant victory over fascism, the most reactionary military force of imperialism.

We recall, with legitimate patriotic pride, the proclamation of state independence on 9 May 1877, a decisive event, which was a strong impetus to the struggle for the completion of national unity, the century-old dream of all Romanians. (applause)

Today we honor the memory of the Romanian heroes, who sacrificed their lives for national independence, for the victory over fascism, and for the great cause of fatherland's freedom and sovereignty. (applause)

At the same time, we pay the highest honor to the Soviet Armies, who, bearing the main burden of World War II, made the greatest sacrifices to the forces of the anti-Hitlerite coalition, to the antifascist resistance and national liberation forces, and to all the peoples, who, through their united struggle, ensured the great victory over the fiercest enemy of human civilization. (applause)

Today, on the 64th anniversary of the historical event of 8 May 1921, when we celebrate the victory over fascism and the achievement of Romania's state independence, our whole nation is reasserting its great gratitude to the RCP, the leader of the heroic struggle for freedom, national independence, and socialism. On this festive day, the Romanian nation's most heartfelt thoughts of esteem and deep love are directed towards Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, president of the country, the inspirer and organizer of all our victories. (Prolonged applause, strong chants of "Ceausescu-RCP")

Esteemed comrades, we recall these glorious events -- the achievement of state independence and the participation in the victory over fascism -- this year, when we celebrate 20 years since the 9th RCP Congress, which opened up a new era of great achievements in the socioeconomic construction and in the process of strengthening national independence and sovereignty.

The 20 years that elapsed since the 1965 great congress of the communists gave a new and stronger brilliance to the prominent personality of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the leader of the party and the first president of Romania, who has been elected as a wish of all our nation to fulfill the millennia old aspirations for freedom, independence, and progress of our people in the great work of building the comprehensively developed socialist society in Romania and the country's advance toward communism. (cheers; prolonged applause; cheers of "Ceausescu--RCP!," "Ceausescu and the people!," and "Our esteem and pride, Ceausescu--Romania!")

Esteemed comrades, the anniversary of the two great events reunited under the symbol of 9 May, is an occasion to recall the struggle for national unity and independence, which has major significance in the history of the Romanian people.

Romania's independence, proclaimed on 9 May 1877, was won by the heroic participation of our soldiers in the independence war, which had a deep echo in the awareness of our whole nation. The time's memory highlights the truth, that independence and unity were not granted as gifts by anybody, but won through our forefathers' struggle and sacrifices.

During the following years, proper conditions were created for developing a modern Romania and for accomplishing national unity. The enthusiastic Romanian victories during World War II and the establishment of the united national state opened up new prospects of fulfilling the aspirations for freedom and social justice of our completely united homeland.

The first years of peace after World War I were darkened by the emergence of fascism in several European countries and by the establishment of Hitlerism in Germany, in 1933. The picture of international life was dominated by a serious threat to the security of the whole of Europe. Proving itself from the very beginning as promoter of an aggressive and revanchist policy, fascism openly acted to destroy the peaceful continental establishment, set up through international treaties; a new conflagration started to emerge in Europe and throughout the world.

It is our Communist Party's historical merit that it understood the antinational essence of fascism and consequently, firmly acted to unite and mobilize our entire nation to defend our homeland's independence, sovereignty, and integrity. (strong applause) The force and strength of the RCP have sprung up from its durable ties with the people and from the deepest desire to establish a new, better, and more just system, on Romanian soil.

The great revolutionary and patriotic battles fought during the years of the fascist advance brought to the fore of Romanian history the legendary personality of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, heroic figure for more than 50 years in our people's struggle for social and national liberation and for building in our homeland the most just system -- the socialist and communist system. (enthusiastic chants and applause; chants of "Ceausescu--RCP!" and "Romania--communism, Ceausescu--heroism!")

The objective course of events brought about the substantiation of our party's strategy and tactics and the establishment of the forms and methods of action based on the examination of the domestic and international political situation. Our Communist Party has established appropriate ways and means of action with a view to continuously strengthening the unity of the workers class and the workers-peasants alliance and to mobilizing the entire nation for defending Romania's independence and integrity.

In this context, intensive activity was carried out by the Antifascist National Committee -- created in 1933 -- a representative mass organization, totally integrated in the Romanian people's struggle to safeguard freedom and the homeland's independence. Within this important national forum, which has consistently acted, under the direct leadership of our Communist Party, to unite all patriotic and democratic forces against fascism and against war, a significant role was played by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. (enthusiastic and prolonged applause)

The entire activity of the RCP was carried out under conditions of terrible reprisals from the bourgeois-land regime. During the years of underground activity, hundreds of trials were framed, intended to halt the wave of revolutionary struggle; numerous patriots -- antifascist communists -- were imprisoned. During this time of revolutionary turmoil, during a trial held in Brasov in 1936, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu rose heroically with steadfastness and courage on the bench of the prosecuted to defend the supreme interests of the homeland, calling all democratic and people's forces to fight to save the Romanian national entity. (strong applause)

The RCP strongly asserted itself as a catalyst of the people and intensified its activity even more during the deterioration of the international situation, at the end of the fourth decade of the political, economic, and warlike expansion of Hitlerite Germany.

During that time of great danger of our country, impressive May Day 1939 demonstrations true antifascist and antiwar barricades set up by the Romanian people and representing one of the first antifascist mass actions in Europe -- took place in Bucharest and in many other localities in Romania.

The political events of May Day of 1939 strongly highlighted the qualities of outstanding revolutionary, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, whom later history was going to appoint as leader of the destinies of our country and of the Romanian people.

The European political situation deteriorated badly when Hitlerism proceeded to carry out a number of invasions, culminating in the invasion of Czechoslovakia and Poland, as a prologue to World War II.

On 1 September 1939, after the war broke out, the Communist Party adapted its strategy and tactics and the forms and means of struggle to the new conditions of Hitlerite aggression. During that time of historical turning points, the seizure of a significant part of Transylvania took place. Our Communist Party raised all our people to the struggle against the detestable Vienna Diktat and organized mass demonstrations in all the centers of the country and launched the ardent patriotic call to all communists, and working people in towns and villages to defend -- arms in hand -- national independence and sovereignty.

The increasingly brutal interference of Hitlerite Germany in Romanian domestic affairs brought about, in the fall of 1940, the establishment of fascist military dictatorship and the country's invasion by Hitlerite troops. Romania was dragged into the war against the Soviet Union and the antifascist coalition in the summer of 1941. This act, forced upon our country, was contrary to the will and tradition of the Romanian people, who during their entire troubled history have fought heroically only to defend their own borders and the homeland's independence and freedom.

From the very beginning of this war, undesired by our people, the RCP consistently acted to find the most appropriate political means which would constitute the common foundation for uniting all patriotic, national, and progressive forces and for cooperating with all democratic parties. The program-platform of 6 September 1941 and other guiding documents of that time reveal the crisis strategy and tactics of the party, which called for a broad unity of the patriotic forces in those dramatic times for our country. The RCP initiated active forms of anti-Hitlerite resistance, organized military formations of patriotic struggle, carried out a great partisan movement, lead the sabotage actions against the Nazi war machine, and called all the people to fight against the Hitlerite invaders and against the fascist military dictatorship.

The creation of the United Workers Front between the RCP and the Social Democratic Party, in April 1944, was the basic factor on which a viable and efficient alliance system could be established. The policy of patriotic cooperation was increased in June 1944 through the creation of the National Democratic Block. The RCP's entire strategy of struggle during that time laid in combining the political and military factors. For this purpose, the party attracted many patriotic generals and all the Army to its side and collaborated with the palace staff. Thus, a strong national consensus was achieved for overthrowing the military-fascist dictatorship and for turning against the Hitlerite invaders.

Under the RCP's leadership, the plan for organizing the armed insurrection was drafted and the 1944 August revolutionary act was unleashed.

In this action of great importance, a close cooperation was ensured between the activists in prisons and camps and the party cadres outside, an important role being played by Gheorghiu-Dej and Lucretiu Patrascanu.

One can forcefully stress the historic fact that the entire revolutionary activity in the struggle against fascism, in preparing and carrying out the anti-imperialist and antifascist revolution for social and national liberation, in Romania's participation in the anti-Hitlerite war along with the Soviet Union up to the final victory, and in the overall process of renewing transformations in our country, a decisive role was played by the RCP basic cadres among the ranks of which Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's heroic personality asserted itself vigorously. (cheers; prolonged applause; chants of "Ceausescu--Romania, our esteem and pride!" and "Ceausescu and the people!")

Esteemed comrades, beginning with the historic day of 23 August 1944, Romania engaged with its whole military, material, and human potential, side by side with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the United Nations, in the anti-Hitlerite war, which expressed the true sentiments, ideals, and aspirations of the Romanian people, as well as their determined decision to struggle against fascism until final victory.

The whole of the Romanian Army, together with the patriotic guards, eradicated the Hitlerite military units from the very first days, thus freeing the capital and a major part of the country. Beginning in September 1944, the Romanian Army, together with the Soviet Army, began the struggle to free Transylvania from the Horthyist-Hitlerite occupation and by the end of October our entire country was liberated.

The Romanian Army then heroically participated, side by side with the glorious Soviet Army, in the fierce struggle to free Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and part of Austria up to the final victory against fascism. In the struggle that was waged together, the Romanian-Soviet brotherhood-in-arms and the friendship and solidarity between the Romanian and Soviet peoples strengthened vigorously and continued to develop in the years of socialist construction. Through its troops amounting to more than half a million people engaged in the struggle, through its huge bloody sacrifices, and through the contribution made by all our people to supporting the front, thus shortening the war by 200 days, Romania ranked fourth among the countries that ensured the defeat of Hitlerite Germany as numerous high-ranking figures of the united coalition, the international press of the time, and the participants in the Paris peace conference assessed.

The victory over fascism to which we made a decisive contribution consecrated the full right of the Romanian people to national independence and sovereignty. (applause)

The heroic epopee of achieving the anti-imperialist and antifascist revolution for social and national liberation -- the boldest action in Romanian history -- unfettered our people's energies and marked the beginning of an era of great revolutionary changes in the life of our homeland. The communist party organize and led the struggle by all our people to build a socialist system on Romanian soil.

At that time of great patriotic upsurge, the party entrusted Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, whose excellent organizational and political qualities asserted themselves in the difficult years of the struggle against fascism and in the war, with highly responsible tasks in this revolutionary process and in achieving the radical changes that were to give the country a new sociopolitical and economic image and launch the Romanian people's life and work into a new course. (loud applause)

In the years following the ninth party congress -- the time of the greatest achievements in our homeland's overall history -- profound changes took place in the development of the forces of production and in perfecting social relations.

Owing to the renewing and dynamic spirit that was and continues to be promoted throughout the Romanian society by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Republic, these 20 glorious years have brought great revolutionary changes and have yielded noteworthy socioeconomic achievements in the process of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's advance toward communism. (enthusiastic cheers, applause. Chants of "Ceausescu--Romania, our esteem and pride!" and "Romania--communism, Ceausescu--heroism!")

Esteemed comrades, the Romanian people are celebrating 9 May fully satisfied that the inventory of their heroic work carried out under the wise leadership of the party -- the vital center of our overall activity -- shows achievements worthy of a free and independent nation. Socialist Romania today presents the image of a prosperous country engaged with all its material and human forces in a comprehensive program of development, progress, and well-being.

The economic potential of our homeland, expressed by the amount of the national income, is many times higher today than in 1945 and Romania has turned into an agrarian-industrial country in the full process of industrialization. We have a dynamic industry -- a 100 times more powerful than in the year when World War II ended -- and a socialist agriculture the yields of which have increased seven-fold in this period.

On the basis of continuously developing the material base of society, concern with the progress of science, education, culture, perfecting political and ideological activity, and with educating the whole people and younger generation in a patriotic and revolutionary spirit -- areas of vital importance for fashioning and asserting the human personality -- is intensifying throughout the country.

At this point of strong revolutionary fervor and patriotic commitment, our whole nation is acting with enthusiasm to commendably fulfill the 1985 plan and the overall 5-year plan and to proceed to preparing conditions for fulfilling the Eighth 1986-90 5-Year Plan.

The noteworthy achievements and bright programs for the future adopted by the 13th RCP Congress are a lasting basis for the monolithic unity of all our people with the Communist Party and its secretary general.

On this holiday, the Romanian people's sentiments of great appreciation and respect are turning full of gratitude to our beloved leader of the party and state, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, and to esteemed Comrade Elena Ceausescu in token of warm homage paid to the tremendous activity they are carrying out, together with revolutionary devotion to the benefit and prosperity of our socialist nation. (loud, prolonged applause. Chants of "Ceausescu--RCP!" and "Ceausescu and the people!")

Esteemed Comrades, the history of mankind testifies to the fact that, due to the determined struggle waged by the progressive and anti-imperialist forces, and by the peoples among the ranks of which the Romanian peoples played a particularly active role, peace has been ensured for 40 years now. However, it is also true that at this point -- owing to the intensification of the arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race -- unprecedented tension has been reached in the international arena. Never after the end of World War II has there existed such a danger for civilization and life itself on our planet. As President Nicolae Ceausescu has stressed, Romania believes that the basic problem of our time is halting the arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race, and averting the danger of a new world war. The conclusions that can be drawn from the circumstances that led to the outbreak of the devastating conflagration that

meant so much bloodshed for mankind more than 40 years ago must constitute an impetus for all peoples to unite their efforts, so that the horrors of fascism and war will never be repeated, so that the dangerous course of events is halted, and that a policy of peace, detente, and cooperation will assert itself.

The experience of World War II and developments in the international arena in the 40 years that have elapsed since the victory over fascism vigorously stress the imperative of completely eliminating the use and threat of force in interstate relations and of respecting each people's sacred right to choose its development road and to freely decide its destiny. In light of conclusions drawn from the past, it is also necessary to resolve conflicts and disputes between countries solely by peaceful means and negotiations in the interest of security and peace throughout the world. (applause)

Forty years after the victory over fascism, mankind once again faces a time of particular gravity and the intensified arms race increases the danger of a new world war that would inevitably turn into a nuclear catastrophe.

At the beginning of the current year, however, a number of encouraging developments were registered that open up prospects for changing the dangerous trend of events. The Romanian people, as well as other peoples in Europe and on other continents, viewed the beginning of the Geneva negotiations between the USSR and the United States on nuclear and space weapons as a positive event. What is expected at this point is to proceed from declarations to real and frank negotiations carried out with a great sense of responsibility and in keeping with the aspirations for peace and security of the peoples. In this spirit, Romania has welcomed the recent proposals made by the USSR on instituting -- for the duration of the negotiations -- a moratorium on production, testing, and deployment of nuclear and outer space weapons and its decision to unilaterally halt the deployment of intermediate-range missiles in Europe. We want to express the hope that this initiative will receive a response from the United States, a fact that would create an atmosphere of trust and would favor the successful holding of negotiations. We also believe that the European countries, especially the Warsaw Pact member-states and the NATO member-states can and must make an active contribution, in one form or another, to the progress of the negotiations and to the achievement of an agreement that will ensure a halt to the deployment of new missiles in Europe and the elimination of all nuclear and space weapons.

On the basis of the targets put forward by the 13th RCP Congress and the guidelines and recommendations made by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu -- the founder and excellent promoter of Romania's foreign policy and a prominent personality of the present-day world -- Romania consistently acts to promote the cause of peace, security, and detente in the world.

The untiring activity carried out by Romania's president, his steps and proposals, that have earned wide international response, aimed at averting the danger hovering over mankind and at establishing a lasting peace on our planet conclusively demonstrate great responsibility for the destiny of all mankind. (cheers and applause. Chants of "Ceausescu—peace!") This active and profoundly principled and constructive policy promoted by the head of the Romanian state is highly appreciated and respected by the peoples in the world.

In their overall international activity, our party and state act to broadly develop relations with all countries in the name of the great ideals of peace and progress in the world. On this glorious anniversary, Romania reasserts its determination to do all it can in the future, too, to develop relations of friendship and cooperation with all socialist countries, primarily with neighboring socialist countries. On this occasion, too, we want to stress our determination to continue to act to develop multifaceted relations with the USSR. At the same time, we will strengthen cooperation with the developing and nonaligned countries and we will expand relations with the capitalist countries, and with all countries in the world, regardless of social system. (applause)

Romania constantly bases its international relations on the principles of respect for national independence and sovereig ty, full equality of rights, noninterference in internal affairs, and mutual advantage.

Life has demonstrated that a lasting and just solution to the complex problems of the present-day world can be ensured only with the active participation of all countries, regardless of social system. In this respect, Romania believes that the United Nations, which is celebrating its 40th anniversary, should increase its role and contribution to democratically resolving the major problems on which depend peace, independence, and the progress of all peoples.

Our recalling the events that prepared the great victory over fascism stresses -- as one of the conclusions of historic importance -- the need to strengthen the nations' unity of struggle. Victory 40 years ago could be reached due to the achievement of a broad coalition and to the struggle waged by all antifascist and progressive forces. Our party and socialist Romania are convinced that, acting unitedly, the peoples of the world today have the necessary means to prevent a new world conflagration, to preserve peace and civilization on our planet. (applause)

On the 40th anniversary of the victory against fascism and on our state independence day, Romania reasserts -- in the spirit of the enthusiastic appeal made by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu to parliaments, chiefs of states and governments, and to all peace-loving forces, in his solemn speech on his reinvestiture as president of the SR of Romania -- its firm determination to cooperate actively with the other countries and peoples to halt the arms race and proceed to disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, to defend mankind's supreme right to life, free and dignified existence, and to peace and cooperation among peoples. (loud applause; cheers; chants of "Ceausescu--Romania, peace and friendship!")

Esteemed comrades, today when we recall events of particular historic significance, the Romanian people make a vigorous revolutionary pledge to resolutely fulfill the great targets put forward by the 13th RCP Congress and to implement the overall domestic and foreign policy of our party and state in the firm belief that thus they will ensure the strengthening of our socialist homeland's independence and sovereignty and Romania's constant multifaceted development and flourishing under the wise leadership of the RCP and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. (lively and enthusiastic applause; prolonged cheers; chants of "Ceausescu--RCP!" and "Ceausescu and the people!")

-- Long live the RCP, long live the party secretary general and Romania's president, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu! (loud cheers and applause; chants of "Ceausescu--RCP!")

-- Long live our free and independent homeland, the Socialist Republic of Romania. Long live our wonderful people, the builder of socialism and communism! (prolonged applause; chants of "Ceausescu and the people!")

-- May peace, friendship, cooperation, and understanding among all peoples in the world triumph! (lively and loud applause and cheers; chants of "Ceausescu--peace" and "Ceausescu--Romania, peace and friendship!")

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES U.S. BUSINESSMAN 15 MAY

AU152214 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1820 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 15/5/1985 -- In the afternoon of May 15 President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received Emil Sherer Finley, president of the U.S. "International Commodities Export Company", who is paying a visit to Romania.

During the interview, questions were examined related to Romanian-U.S. economic collaboration, and the possibilities were looked into of expanding commercial exchanges through the agency of the joint Romanian-U.S. society "Amrochem" based in New York, as well as with "International Commodities Export Company."

The interview was attended by Vasile Pungan, Romanian minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation.

CEAUSESCU ADDRESSES YOUTH FORUM OPENING

AU161203 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0910 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 16/5/1985 -- On May 16 in the morning, the Romanian Youth Forum -- including the Twelfth Congress of the Union of Communist Youth, the Fourteenth Conference of the Union of Communist Student Associations of Romania and the Fifth National Conference of the Young Pioneers' Organization -- opened its proceedings in Bucharest in the presence of President Nicolae Ceausescu, of the other members of the RCP and Romanian state leadership.

The proceedings are attended by numerous delegates and invited guests from this country, as well as by representatives of youth, student and children organizations from various countries of the world.

Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, delivered an extensive speech during the opening session.

WORLD YOUTH MEETING PLANNED FOR SEPTEMBER

AU152220 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 15 May 85

[Excerpts] Bucharest AGERPRES 15/5/1985 -- Romania's endeavor to promote and defend the young generation's interests culminated in the UN General Assembly's proclamation, according to a Romanian-sponsored proposal, of the International Youth Year [IYY] 1985 with the theme "Participation, Development, Peace."

Romania sees in the IYY an outstanding political event, favorable to sensitizing the public opinion, governments and decisionmaking factors with responsibilities in youth affairs -- at a national, regional, and international level -- in connection with the development and implementation of policies and programmes meant to improve the status of the young generation, ensure its effective participation in shaping out a future of peace and progress for each nation.

Romania organizes the world conference of the national committees for the IYY with the theme "The Youth of the Year 2000 -- Participation, Development, Peace" which will take place in Bucharest in September. Conceived as a wide, representative forum for a realistic, objective assessment of the progress made in the field of youth policies and programmes, the Bucharest conference will go down as a major contribution to the observance of the IYY, the further promotion of activities and initiatives concerning the young generation's problems.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES POLISH PLANNING OFFICIAL

AU152223 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 15/5/1985 -- On Wednesday, May 15, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, received Manfred Gorywoda, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the Planning Commission of the Polish People's Republic, who paid a visit to Romania.

The guest conveyed Nicolae Ceausescu and the RCP leadership a friendly salute and best wishes on behalf of Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Poland, and of the PUWP leadership.

Nicolae Ceausescu conveyed Wojciech Jaruzelski and the PUWP leadership a warm salute and best wishes.

During the interview, which proceeded in a warm, comradely atmosphere, satisfaction was expressed at the fine links of friendship and collaboration between the two parties, peoples and countries, which have expanded continuously in the spirit of the decisions reached at summit level. In that context, the appreciation was expressed for the evolution of Romanian-Polish collaboration and it was shown that the steady development of the two countries' potentials provided conditions for the deepening and expansion of cooperation between Romania and Poland in various areas.

The mutual wish was voiced to intensify long-term economic and production cooperation, in the interests of the two countries and peoples, of socialist construction in Romania and Poland, of the general cause of socialism and peace in the world.

The interview was attended by Stefan Birlea, chairman of the State Planning Committee of Romania.

Protocol Signed

AU152216 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1838 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 15/5/1985 -- Talks were conducted in Bucharest between the delegations of the central planning bodies of Romania and Poland, led by Stefan Birlea, chairman of the State Planning Committee of Romania, and Manfred Gorywoda, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the Planning Commission of Poland.

A survey was made of the current stage of bilateral economic bonds, of the possibilities and ways of boosting cooperation in spheres of joint interest, of increasing and diversifying mutual goods exchanges.

A protocol was signed at the end of the talks.

## APRIL PRICES UP 80 PERCENT OVER LAST YEAR

LD161524 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1233 GMT 16 May 85

[Summary] Belgrade, 16 May (TANJUG) -- According to the figures released by the Federal Statistics Institute at today's press conference, retail prices in Yugoslavia in April rose by 80 percent compared with the same month last year. This indicates an annual inflation rate of 80 percent. Economic reasons behind such a high rate of inflation include high interest rates, high energy costs, and the so-called psychological factor -- many organizations increased their prices at the beginning of the year in anticipation of possible preventive measures to stop price rises. Galloping inflation has also affected the cost of living, which in April rose by 74 percent compared with the same month last year. In the first 4 months of this year industrial production rose by 3.1 percent compared with the same period last year. Foreign trade indicators show that in the period from the beginning of the year to 13 May, exports amounted to 3,279,000,000 dollars -- 2 percent lower than in the same period last year. At the same time the value of imports was 3,932,000,000 dollars, or an increase of 5 percent compared with the same period last year. This indicates a trade deficit of 653,000,000 dollars, or an increase of 64 percent compared with the same period last year.

## DIZDAREVIC CONCLUDES AUSTRIAN ANNIVERSARY MEETINGS

Interviewed by Vienna TV

AU161408 Vienna Television Service in German 2005 GMT 15 May 85

[Interview with Raif Dizdarevic, SFRY federal secretary for foreign affairs, by Austrian television correspondent Karl Stipsicz in Vienna on 15 May; recorded in Serbo-Croatian with superimposed German translation]

[Text] [Stipsicz] How do historians today view the role of the Yugoslav Army and the Red Army in the liberation of Yugoslavia?

[Dizdarevic] The Red Army participated, together with our liberation units, in the liberation of some parts of Yugoslavia. And naturally we very highly appreciate this contribution by the USSR to the struggle against fascism. We naturally appreciate the contribution of all who helped in the liberation, particularly the other forces that fought against Hitler. In this context I am thinking of Britain, the United States, and naturally also of De Gaulle's units and those of his resistance movement.

[Stipsicz] The Yugoslav economy is increasingly dependent on loans from Western banks. Does this not conceal a danger for the indepedence of the country's economy?

[Dizdarevic] We cannot accept conditions that bring Yugoslavia into a relationship of dependence. We in Yugoslavia are rather disappointed by the negative attitude of most Western governments to whom we are in debt. Our proposals for introducing intermediate-term financing are not being supported by these governments.

[Stipsicz] Has a new situation developed in Albania with the death of Enver Hoxha?

[Dizdarevic] What the Albanians do is their business. As far as we are concerned, we also wish good relations with Albania. We Yugoslavs wish Albania to further preserve its independence and nonalignment. Every possible effort is being undertaken on our side to shape relations as well as the Albanian side wishes.

Meets With Gromyko; Departs

LD170345 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1851 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] Vienna, 16 May (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, has ended his visit to Vienna where he attended the celebrations to mark the 30th anniversary of the signing of the Austrian State Treaty. Dizdarevic left for Belgrade this evening.

Within the framework of the working part of his visit, Dizdarevic met Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko this afternoon. In the conversation, which lasted for over an hour, the two ministers discussed bilateral relations between the SFRY and the USSR and dwelt more extensively on international political and economic problems, and on the issue of disarmament in particular.

Assesses Meetings

LD170340 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2157 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] Vienna, May 16 (TANJUG) -- Patient negotiations are the only way to settle even the most complex international problems, it was concluded after mutual meetings by the foreign ministers of eleven countries who attended the 30th anniversary ceremony of the signing of the Austrian State Treaty.

This was stated by Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Raif Dizdarevic here this evening, shortly before leaving for Belgrade. He also said that the Austrian hosts did everything possible to enable meetings and talks between all eleven foreign ministers. Current international topics were reviewed during these contracts, he said. Special emphasis was placed on the question of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSE), and a very favourable assessment was made of the Stockholm meeting last April of the group of neutral and nonaligned countries.

During his visit to Vienna, the Yugoslav federal secretary for foreign affairs had a meeting with his Austrain counterpart Leopold Gratz and other foreign ministers. He also had meetings with Austrian President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger and Federal Chancellor Fred Sinowatz.

ADMIRAL MAMULA INTERVIEWED ON DEFENSE ISSUES

AU152156 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 15 May 85

[Interview with Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, by Mijusko Tomic at the presentation of Mamula's book "Modern World and Our Defense" in Belgrade on 15 May -- recorded]

[Text] [Tomic] Comrade Admiral, since your book is primarily directed toward the future, what do you consider the most important methods of the further construction of the system of national defense, particularly in the sphere of leading and commanding?

[Mamula] We have to place the concept of national defense in its proper historical context, namely, the national liberation war, the Communist Party of Yugoslavia, with Tito at its head. Everything we have done since was actually a sort of enrichment within the framework of new knowledge; we sought new solutions. I do not think there is anything in the general orientation of our concept that should be essentially changed. In other words, the essential concept and the essential doctrinal tenets have a very long-term, that is [word indistinct] significance.

First, we will wage a national defense war -- if war occurred, if there arose need for defending our country by armed force and through armed struggle -- by relying on our own forces, which has been the basis of our general concept (?since the) liberation war. I would like to recall several things that have an essential influence on the act of building that reliance on our own forces. I have spoken much about that in the book. We will not seek refuge under anyone's protective umbrella, or in any supranational military political organization, whatever dangers may threaten us. I would like to say in this connection -- and I hope that I succeeded to an extent in saying it in the book -- that we do not think that we will find ourselves isolated, you know. Our overall policy would not have been crafted correctly, our relations would not have been created realistically, if we let ourselves be isolated in a war. When talking about this, I certainly do not think that even a belligerent situation and any kind of conflagration might be created that would force us into a war. Deviations from this principle of ours, but that, in conformity with war conditions, we will have someone as an aggressor, and someone will not be an aggressor. Therefore, the one that is not an aggressor against Yugoslavia and is in our neighborhood, in the territory from which one could influence a war in our country, the territory one can rely upon, we will try to use it for a certain support to our (?defense of the country). [preceding sentences as heard] We will probably retain the very firm principle that we will not accept any foreign troops on our territory, because we have sufficient forces -- along with appropriate equipment, armament, with our doctrine of waging war, waging an armed struggle -- to defeat any conceivable force that might attack us.

[Tomic] One of the questions we ask Admiral Branko Mamula pertains to the military factor in the modern world as one of the essential characteristics of current international relations.

[Mamula] I think that all these processes that we touched upon are occurring due to the division into blocs. I would like to say that these supranational organizations, political, military, and otherwise, have largely blocked alternative processes, that is, they are being oriented very one-sidedly by these blocs. I would like further to point to the fact that apart from this global hegemony that is being created, hegemonies are being created or attempted within much narrower, local, regional territories.

These overall social relations, including the way military force appears in contemporary relations, show that the world is entering the most serious, I would call it the most profound crisis, in its history.

## DANUBE COOPERATION DISCUSSED WITH ROMANIA

LD162136 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1531 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] Turnu Severain, May 16 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Foreign Trade Secretary Milenko Bojanic and his Romanian counterpart Vasile Pungan met here today to discuss bilateral economic cooperation and the utilization of the hydroelectric potential of the Danube River.

The talks will resume tomorrow in the Yugoslav town of Kladovo.

The value of Yugoslav-Romanian trade this year is estimated at 480 million dollars.

CROATIA COMMISSION REFUSES FOREIGN EXCHANGE BILLS

AU151438 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 8 May 85 p 3

[G.G. report]

[Text] Zagreb, 7 May -- After a debate of several hours on the "package" of federal bills pertaining to foreign exchange operation and credit relations with foreign countries, which were made and submitted to the debate by the Federal Executive Council, the Executive Council Commission of the SR of Croatia failed to support and accept the bills as suitable for furthering this important segment of business operations. In particular, it was assessed that the proposed bills would fail to stimulate associated labor to realize exports programs and bring about the convertibility of the dinar through further associating and joining, but would orient them toward buying and distributing the necessary foreign exchange in the country, in which process the state administration would have the main say again. As such, the three proposed federal bills -- on foreign exchange operation, on credit relations with foreign countries, and on the turnover of commodities and services with foreign countries -- would fail to strengthen the position of the associated labor and material producers who can and would increase income by their production and export programs and therefore create an increased accumulation for repaying debts and accelerating development.

It was, therefore, suggested to the Executive Council of the SR of Croatia that it submit to the SFRY Assembly its announced proposal of the bill on foreign exchange operation and credit relations with foreign countries. The proposal that was drafted by a special working group will start from the existing Foreign Exchange Law, but add to it a series of elements that would stimulate and motivate the associated labor and material production with a view to exporting as much as possible and associating on the entire Yugoslav territory.

After this session of the executive council commission for realizing stabilization, the executive council also held a session touching upon this problem.

TU FEDERATION PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES KOSOVO

LD162055 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1528 GMT 16 May 85

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 16 May (TANJUG) -- As long as forced emigration continues, there can be no favorable assessments of the political and security situation in Kosovo, nor of intranational relations in that province. This was stressed at today's session of the Council Presidium of the Federation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia. The session was devoted to the issue of implementing the political platform on Kosovo, which is to be discussed by the SAWPY Federal Conference shortly.

The situation in Kosovo is still difficult, and burdened by many problems of a complex nature, Nikola Paunovic said in his introductory report. He also stressed that the irredentist forces continue with their activities, but have changed their methods.

Therefore, the method and substance of the subjective forces' activity should be changed more rapidly. It is necessary, Paunovic added, that we all assume a more responsible attitude to the problem of the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins, and to their return to Kosovo, since that is an issue of concern not only for the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and the SR of Serbia, but of the whole of Yugoslavia as well.

During the ensuing debate a considerable degree of criticism was expressed concerning both the trade unions' work in realizing the platform tasks and the documents prepared for the upcoming SAWPY Federal Conference session. Particular criticism was directed at the proposed stands to be adopted by the Socialist Alliance's top body. The proposed document, it was noted, is too long, not specific enough, and unnecessarily "politicized."

If we agree that the irredentist movement is aggressive, Frane Cirnkovic remarked, why then are we, ourselves, not more aggressive politically? There is no reference to this point in the proposed stands. They also contain a statement to the effect that results achieved so far in stopping the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo are encouraging, while in the background material and here at the session, we maintain that the process, although decelerating, still continues. To support investment in Kosovo's labor-intensive [as received] activities is justifiable, but all investment should be economically justified. The development of this part of the country does not concern Kosovo alone, but our entire community.

Milan Jankovic sharply criticized the document for putting young people and lecturers at the university in the "same basket" when it comes to the question of indoctrination. In his view, young people can be led astray, but in the case of lecturers, they are committed to what they are doing. He also drew attention to some aspects of population policy in Kosovo which, as he put it, was "poorly" dealt with in the document. Nowadays, family planning is a necessity, Jankovic said. When, for instance, it is stated that Slovenia has the highest national income per capita and Kosovo the lowest, it should also be taken into consideration, among other things, that Slovenes are planning their families in accordance with their material circumstances. [passage omitted]

It seems, Dzemail Dzibo said, that the proposed document deals more with Albanian nationalism and not sufficiently with the other forms of nationalism, or with revanchism. Dzibo also came up with some figures which indicate that the working class in Kosovo is making a significant contribution to efforts to resolve the situation in the province. In the first 4 months of this year, production in Kosovo rose by 19 percent compared with the same period last year.

ALBANIAN VETERANS SEND MESSAGE TO SUBNOR

AU131615 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 8 May 85 p 6

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 7 May (TANJUG) -- At the invitation of the Federal Council Presidium of the Federation of Veterans Associations [SUBNOR] of Yugoslavia, delegations of veterans from any countries of Europe and from the United States will attend the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of our country and of victory over fascism in World War II, which will be marked by a festive soiree on 8 May and a military parade on 9 May 1985.

The SUBNOR Federal Council Presidium has invited to the celebration delegations of the former military missions of the USSR, Great Britain, and the United States to the Supreme Command of the national liberation struggle and the partisan units of Yugoslavia Yugoslavia, delegations of veterans organizations of the four allied countries -- members of the anti-Hitler coalition -- as well as delegations of veterans organizations of the countries whose citizens fought within the Yugoslav National Liberation Army or carried out an organized national resistance movement against fascism. [Passage omitted]

Along with expressing gratitude for invitations and congratulations, the national veterans organizations of Albania, the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, and Canada have informed the SUBNOR Federal Committee of Yugoslavia that, due to obligations they have in their countries, they will not be able to send representatives to the celebration. Thus, the letter sent by the National Committee of War Veterans of the Albanian People says, among other things: "Since we are unable to attend these festivities, among other reasons, because of numerous obligations we have taken upon ourselves in the country, we thank you for the invitation you have sent us on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of victory over fascism and convey congratulations on behalf of the National Committee of War Veterans of the Albanian People and the Albanian veterans who participated within their units in the struggle for the liberation of Yugoslavia on 9 May, an historic date for all peoples who fought against fascism and nazism."

SUKOVIC CONCLUDES ECONOMIC TALKS IN JAPAN

AU151108 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1135 GMT 13 May 85

[Text] Tokyo, May 13 (TANJUG) -- Talks Yugoslav Vice Premier Mijat Sukovic had today and in the past few days in Tokyo with Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, representatives of the Japanese Government and businessmen, were assessed as very successful by both sides.

The conviction was stated that the talks will be a incentive for expanding economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and Japan. In the past years results recorded in economic cooperation between the two countries were not adequate. Last year trade totalled less than 100 million dollars in both directions. Japanese economists received particularly well the package of over 50 cooperation projects proposed by Yugoslav economic and scientific organizations to partners in Japan.

Prior to leaving Tokyo, Sukovic had talks this morning with Japanese Minister of Transport Tokuo Zamashita and Japanese Deputy Foreign Minister Shinchira Asatie (?about the) Yugoslav airlines, JAT, proposal to open a direct flight between Belgrade and Tokyo which would contribute to strengthening cooperation in tourism and economy between the two countries.

BRIEFS

CROATIA ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS -- At their joint session today delegates of all three chambers of the Croatia SR Assembly elected Josip Zmak president of the Croatia SR Assembly. Vojislav Vuckovic was elected vice president of the Croat Assembly. At separate sessions delegates of the individual chambers elected their presidents and vice presidents: Zeljko Djurdjina was elected president of the Chamber of Associated Labor and Nada Zver vice president; Franjo Cipris is the new president of the Chamber of Municipalities and Rudolf Kahrina is the chamber's vice president; Zorka Bilalovic was elected president of the Sociopolitical Chamber and Drago Badurina the chamber's vice president. [Summary] [Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 10 May 85 LD]